The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Two More Naval Expeditions to the Southern Coast.

THEIR PROBABLE DESTINATIONS.

The Terror of the North Carolina Rebels.

Two Regiments of State Troops Recalled from Virginia.

The Condition of Affairs Across the Potomac Unchanged.

SKIRMISHING AT THE FERRIES ABOVE.

Gen. Banks' Column Ready to Move at a Moment's Notice.

INTERESTING FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Great War Meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 9.

The Government will shortly put afloat two more expeditions, destined to land upon the coast of the rebel States. Their exact destination is not generally known, but I shall not be surprised if one lands upon the inviting shores of South Carolina, and the other may possibly find manifest destiny drawing it towards the harbor of Brunswick, Georgia. In the early part of the rebellion, there was a Collector of United States revenue at one of the South Carolina ports, who not only refused to hand over the public funds to the pirates of Charleston, but also declined to swear allegiance to the rattlesnake flag, and was imprisoned by the rebels. It is rightly conjectured that a man so loyal and patriotic would not have lived alone in that portion of the world, and that there must be quite a crop of Union sentiment to be gathered thereabouts, if the reapers are sent in. I recollect some years ago, when it was incubating as a first-class Naval station, I read in a circular that Brunswick was not only the finest harbor in the world, but that Providence had undoubtedly destined that harbor to be the great commercial mart of the world of Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Western South Carolina, and also that illimitable West, which stretches so far beyond South Carolina towards the great Pacific. On a map which showed the outlines of the harbor of Brunswick, and the site of the projected Navy-yard, and the docks that were to be, was also laid down with geometrical accuracy the various natural and artificial channels of communication which linked Brunswick with all the world and the rest of mankind. There was, too, if I recollect aright, a well-conceived sketch of large steamships and giant vessels of war, inward and outward bound, with innumerable smaller craft shooting here and there over the broad expanse of waters. I shall not be surprised if the Southern Slaveholders in this embryo city, were suddenly surprised some pleasant morning to find the last picture a living reality, and to see the capacity of Brunswick harbor tested by the big and little vessels of Uncle Sam's Navy.

THE COAST OF NORTH CAROLINA.

I am indebted to Professor BACHE, Superintendent of the Coast Survey Bureau, for a most complete map of the Coast of North Carolina. It shows every inlet and bay of the coast, and from studying it only, can you realize the full extent of country laid open to the assaults of our troops, should North Carolina still persist in aiding the rebels of the Cotton States.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

Everything has remained about as it did yesterday, over the river. Early this morning reports of heavy artillery came from the direction of Chain Bridge on the one side, and from Alexandria on the other. They were ascertained later in the day to come from our forts—the men being engaged in practicing at the big guns. So late as dark there had been no material change in the relative positions of the two Armies, and no fighting, except an incidental skirmish or two.

NO INCREASE OF THE REBELS.

All reports that represent the rebels as increasing in numbers are mere fabrications, made up for sensations, and without regard to truth.

STANDARDS FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

Gov. CURTIN arrived here this evening, coming by special train from Harrisburgh. The Governor is accompanied by Dr. PULESTON, the agent here of Pennsylvania, appointed to look after the condition of her troops. He is also accompanied by the members of his staff. Gov. CURTIN visits Washington for the purpose of presenting to each regiment from his State a regimental standard, emblazoned with the arms of the State, and inscribed with the number of the regiment. The presentations will take place to-morrow, the Pennsylvania regiments being reviewed at the same time by the Governor.

AN OFFER ACCEPTED.

Col. JOHN FITZ ROY DE COURCEY, an English officer of much distinction, has tendered his services to the Government, and the offer has been accepted in the same generous spirit in which it was made. Col. DE COURCEY commanded a Turkish regiment during the Crimean War.

SHARP-SHOOTING.

At a trial on Saturday, one of BERDAN'S Sharpshooters hit a barrel six times in succession, shooting at a distance of one mile. Secesh will nod to give that mudsill a wide berth.

GOING TO ST. LOUIS.

Postmaster-General BLAIR and Quartermaster-General MEIGS leave Washington for St. Louis in the morning. They go for the purpose of personally examining the condition of the Western Division.

TREASURY NOTES.

The last of the Six per cent. Treasury Notes were issued to-day.

MONEY RECOVERED.

Of the sum lost by Paymaster GALLAHER, the Treasurer has already recovered twenty-eight thousand from HAYDON the gambler. On one occasion he drew ten thousand dollars in double eagles, and proceeded with it to HAYDON'S, and deliberately commenced gambling away. He drew from the Treasury $64,000 during August. His accounts are still under investigation. It is said that this is the only case of a defalcation on the part of a Paymaster in the Navy.

APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS.

Applications are now being made by disabled and the families of deceased soldiers for pensions, and already a half dozen have been granted. The allowance for disabled soldiers rates from $2 to $8 per month.

MAIL FACILITIES.

Intelligence having been received that the United States troops now occupy Paducah, the mail route from the loyal States and parts of Kentucky to that point, has been restored. They are not restored in any other of the discontinued routes in Western Kentucky. The Postmaster at Paducah is represented as a loyal citizen, but who has been compelled, under the pressure, to continue the employment of two or three secession clerks. He has been directed to discharge these rebel employes at once.

REBELS AT LEESBURGH.

It is reported upon good authority that large numbers of rebels are encamped in the vicinity of Leesburgh. Gen. BANKS' column has moved down the Potomac—to what point is not known.

A REBEL OFFICER KILLED.

Yesterday a rebel officer was killed by a private of Gen. BLENKER'S division, near our outposts, west of Roach's Mills. To-day it is reported that two of the enemy's pickets were killed near Bailey's Cross Roads.

FIRING FROM MUNSON'S HILL.

Three shell were fired upon our pickets from Munson's Hill. So far as can be seen, the rebels have but two pieces of artillery mounted in their works at that point.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S MOVEMENTS.

To-day Gen. McCLELLAN was inspecting our works in the vicinity of Alexandria. He returned late this evening.

CONSUL APPOINTED.

JOHN M. AUSTIN, of Auburn, N. Y., has been appointed Consul at Prince Edward's Island.

MISS LANDER, THE SCULPTRESS.

Miss LOUISA LANDER, the sculptress, has returned to Washington, and is now residing in the family of her friend, Mr. BUCK, one of the Clerks of the House of Representatives. Miss LANDER contemplates opening a studio in Washington, the coming Winter, providing she is left at liberty to do so, by the condition of the troops. At present and for some time past, she has been actively engaged in nursing the sick and wounded soldiers of our Army.

NEW LIGHT FOR NIGHT SIGNALS.

On Saturday evening, at an invitation from Col. SILAS SEYMOUR, I had an opportunity of witnessing some interesting experiments, made by Professor WAY, of England, in producing magnetic light. The results conclusively demonstrated the practicability of the experiments and their application to the system of night signals. The light can be seen with the naked eye a distance of fifteen miles, and can be cut off and resumed with the same readiness that a telegraph is operated, and in the same manner. The light is produced by concentrating the electric current upon a fine thread of running mercury—the latter being used instead of platina wire, and of course intensifying the light. The effect produced in the grand hall of the Smithsonian Institute was very peculiar—the blue light giving to everything a color almost the reverse of nature. Prof. WAY has tendered the use of his invention to the Government, without charge, during the pendency of the war.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 9.

Major-General McCLELLAN has issued the following order:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1861.

Private WM. SCOTT, of Company K, of the Third Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, having been found guilty by Court-martial of sleeping on his post while a sentinel on picket guard, has been sentenced to be shot, and the sentence has been approved and ordered to be executed. The commanding officers of the brigade, the regiment and the company of the condemned, together with many other officers and privates of his regiment, have earnestly appealed to the Major-General Commanding to spare the life of the offender, and the President of the United States has expressed a wish that as this is the first condemnation to death in this Army for this crime mercy may be extended to the criminal. This fact, viewed in connection with the inexperience of the condemned as a soldier, his previous good conduct and general good character, and the urgent entreaties made in his behalf, have determined the Major-General Commanding to grant the pardon so earnestly prayed for. This act of clemency must not be understood as affording a precedent for any future case. The duty of a sentinel is of such a nature that its neglect by sleeping upon or deserting his post may endanger the safety of a command or even of the whole Army, and all nations affix to the offence the penalty of death.

Private WILLIAM SCOTT, of Company K, of the Third Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, will be released from confinement and returned to duty.

By command of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The pardon was read to the regiment, which heartily expressed their appreciation of this act of Executive clemenny.

At the camp of Col. YOUNG'S regiment of Kentucky Cavalry, on Sunday, at noon, a soldier named HENDERSON, shot another soldier named WALTER, while performing duty as a guard. Sergeant JOSEPH H. BRYSON was the officer of the day, and owing to his presence of mind and decision, discipline was secured to the camp. WALTER fell at the feet of BRYSON, who immediately disarmed HENDERSON of his revolver, and had him put under guard. BRYSON then attended to the wounded sentinel, who is now at the Washington Hospital. WALTER was shot under the right ear. The ball lodged in the left side of his jaw. There is no prospect of his recovery.

Chief Clerk LESLEY, of the War Department, has resumed his duties, after several weeks' absence, with improved health.

The War Department has issued an order that volunteer cavalry regiments of twelve companies, shall have three majors, and regiments of from eight to ten companies, two majors, instead of one only, as heretofore.

The Postmaster-General has directed the mail facilities to be restored to Paducah, Ky., that town now being in possession of National troops, and the mails there no longer tampered with by Secessionists.

The Secretary of the Treasury has largely increased the clerical force employed in filling up Treasury Notes.

The Confederate fortifications on Munson's Hill, three-fourths of a mile from Bailey's Cross-Roads, have every indication of being completed. From close inspection made to-day, nothing was seen excepting parties taking observations of the National troops and their positions. The earthworks extend for a distance of probably a hundred and fifty yards to the right of the Leesburgh turnpike. No guns were observed mounted on the fortifications, but a masked battery is erected, concealed by a grove near Bailey's House, about a hundred yards this side of the earthworks. On Sunday, everything in that vicinity was quiet, but this morning the Confederates opened their concealed batteries, throwing shell into the encampment of our pickets at Bailey's Cross Roads. Two of the shell fell short, and the third one passed half a mile beyond them, in retaliation for which, our sharp-shooters advanced on their pickets and killed two of their number.

Among the few visitors to Bailey's Cross Roads to-day were JACOB RIEGEL, merchant, of Philadelphia, and H. G. LEISENRING, member of the Legislature, from the same city.

All was quiet to-day along the active parts of the line.

Gen. McCLELLAN and guard spent some hours, as is his custom, among the troops there to-day.

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, Col. GIDEON J. BALL and JNO. A. WRIGHT, arrived here this evening for the purpose of presenting to the Pennsylvania Reserve, under Gen. McCALL, a standard of colors, donated by the Cincinnatus Society. The presentation takes place to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Commander ROWAN has written a letter to the Secretary of the Navy dated, "U. S. steamer *Pawnee*, Hatteras Inlet, Sept. 5," of which the following is an extract:

"In a communication addressed to the Commander-in-Chief at Hampton Roads, I informed him that I forwarded seven of the fugitives in the *Peabody*, to be landed at Hampton Roads, supplying them with provisions to last them there. Another of the fugitives of this party I have retained, to act as pilot in these waters should his services be required. From the best information I can obtain, ten regiments have been recalled from Virginia to defend the State. The Secessionists residing near the water are deserting their residences and seeking shelter in the interior. The poorer classes remain, waiting for protection to avow their Union sentiments. A town meeting was called in Washington on the night of the 1st inst., when it was decided to fortify a point in the river, ten miles below the town."

Col. LAMON has been authorized to raise a brigade of Virginia and other troops, and has already made arrangements for properly equipping them.

WAR MEETING IN BOSTON.

UNION WAR MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 9.

The grand Union War Meeting in Faneuil Hall this afternoon was an immense success. The galleries were crowded at an early hour, a great proportion of the number being ladies, and long before the hour appointed for the meeting the Hall was closely packed with a dense mass, while all the approaches to it were crowded with thousands unable to gain an entrance. The old "cradle" was never so besieged before. The meeting was composed of representatives of all parties. It was the whole people in council, united for the prosecution of the war and the restoration of the flag over every inch of the Union.

It was called to order by Col. A. O. BREWSTER, who in the course of his remarks, said: "The doors of Faneuil Hall are to-night open to all, irrespective of party, or birth, or religion. He claimed high honors for that Massachusetts Major-General who returns from Hatteras with his brow garlanded with victory; honors for our noble Senator WILSON; honors for the eloquent and patriotic HOLT, of Kentucky; for the brave and fearless DICKINSON, of New-York; to GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, the man for the hour; to the veteran STRINGHAM, and honor, and thrice honor, and all honor to the Irish patriot THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER." The mention of these names was received with storms of applause. He concluded by proposing the list of officers for the evening: Hon. BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, President, and the Mayors of Boston, Charlestown, Cambridge, Roxbury, Chelsea, Worcester, Lowell, Salem and Lynn, with others, to the number of 76 for Vice-Presidents.

The President attempted to speak on taking the chair, but by this time the pressure of the crowd from without had become so great, the dense mass swayed to and fro like mighty waves, and he could not be heard. Senator WILSON followed and met with no better success.

The jam became insupportable, when it was announced from the platform that a meeting would be at once organized outside.

Two vast meetings were at once formed, and the numbers without far exceeded those within. This at once relieved the Hall, and the proceedings were resumed. Judge LORD made an eloquent and impressive speech. He said the world never saw such a day as this. All the hopes of humanity, of civilization—of Christianity, he had almost said—were bound up in the contest we were waging. While Judge LORD was speaking the following dispatch was received from Mr. MEAGHER, which was read amid thunders of applause:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9.

To the Chairman of the Union Meeting, Faneuil Hall:

I deeply regret the impossibility of being with the citizens of Massachusetts this evening. The Irish Brigade imperatively detains me here. The cause you defend is also an Irish cause. There is no hope for Ireland if you fail to win. There is no hope for Liberty anywhere if the United States fail to win.

RICHARD FROTHINGHAM, of the Boston *Post*, followed, who said in the course of his remarks: "The only subjugation we seek is to subjugate the South to the laws which their own ballot-boxes, their own individualism helped to create, and," he asked, "Is not this Constitutional Liberty?" to which the meeting responded by a tremendous and emphatic "Yes."

Speeches were made by Rev. CHARLES W. DENNISON, a Chaplain in the Hatteras Expedition, who exhibited trophies from the forts, PATRICK DONAHUE, CHARLES HALE, ERASTUS HOPKINS, of Northampton, and Senator WILSON, who made an eloquent appeal for more soldiers to sustain our Generals. He said, We need 150,000 more men in the field. Gen. McCLELLAN needs 50,000 men on the Potomac to-night, and if he had them the foe would be vanquished before him in a week. Gen. FREMONT needs 100,000 men on the soil of Missouri to enable him to carry the flag to the banks of the Rio Grande. He looked for glorious victories on the banks of the "Father of Waters." Massachusetts ought to have ten more regiments in the field, and he believed she could have them in less than thirty days. He defended the Government from "croakers." When the President, the Cabinet, and Generals were working eighteen and twenty hours a day to prepare the country for the Fall campaign, then it was that the country felt there was nothing doing. The Government were covering up their tracks from the enemy. He (WILSON) knew that a great deal was doing, and September and October would show it.

There was much disappointment expressed in consequence of the absence of Gen. BUTLER.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Md., Saturday, Sept. 7.

The rebels keep up an almost daily firing on our men at the ferries, and at times make demonstrations as if they intend to cross. Yesterday there was heavy canonading at Edwards' Ferry. This may be their plan of drawing attention from the works which are said to be in progress on the Ferry road leading to Leesburgh.

Gen. BANKS' Division is ready at all times to move in any direction at a moment's notice.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR STATE HONORS.

WAVERLEY, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 9.

Hon. NATHAN BRISTOL, Ex-State Senator, and member of the Committee authorized by the act of the Legislature to audit certain accounts not within the jurisdiction of the State Auditor, well known for his secession proclivities, was waited on last night and treated with a serenade. The music consisted of a horse-fiddle, tin pans, &c. He was burned in effigy, and afterwards buried in effigy in the grave-yard. There was considerable excitement.

ANOTHER RAILROAD DISASTER.

SEVEN OF THE IRA HARRIS CAVALRY KILLED.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 9.

Yesterday afternoon two or three rear cars of a train containing a detachment of the Ira Harris Cavalry, of New-York, under Col. KILPATRICK, was thrown from the track of the Northern Central Railroad, near Cockeysville, through the criminal carelessness of the engineer. Four soldiers were instantly killed and several wounded, three mortally.

The engineer, on seeing the result of his recklessness, detached his locomotive and hastened to the city where he was arrested. He was fired upon by some of the soldiers, but they failed to detain him.

The following are the killed:

—— Lyon, Quartermaster-Sergeant, a relative, it is said, of Gen. Lyon; private James McDonald; private George Gorman.

The following are badly wounded:

George Van Schaire, Michael Denny.

The following are slightly wounded:

Francis Pitts, James C. Donnelly,
Peter Peterson, H. W. Allen,
A. O'Donnell, James English.

The engineer, Frederick Gumback, is said to have made a threat that he would leave Baltimore by a certain hour, or leave them behind, and kept up a furious rate of speed, against the remonstrance of the officer in command.

THE NEW-JERSEY SIXTH REGIMENT.

TRENTON, Monday, Sept. 9.

The Sixth Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Col. HATFIELD, will leave for the seat of war to-morrow.

A part of the Seventh Regiment is also here, and rapidly filling up.

The officers of the Sixth are: Colonel, James J. Hatfield, of Jersey City; Lieutenant-Colonel, S. R. Stroud, of Camden; Major, J. P. Van Lear, of Camden County; Adjutant, Daniel Loder, Jr., Trenton; Surgeon, Dr. Wiley, Cape May; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Sharp, Belvidere.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Sept. 8.

CALEB SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Mr. KENNEDY, of the Census Bureau, and Col. SEATON, of the *Intelligencer*, have spent the day at Old Point and Newport's News. They leave to-night for Washington.

The *Minnesota* has not yet arrived.

The prevalent gale is driving a large number of transports into Hampton Roads.

The distinguished visitors bring the cheering intelligence from Washington of a retrograde movement of Gen. BEAUREGARD'S forces. It is well understood here that he must capture Washington, or suffer a disruption of his Army by the withdrawal of the troops to the invaded States of the Confederacy. We have no authentic information of the death of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE MAINE STATE ELECTION.

PORTLAND, Monday, Sept. 9.

The annual State election in Maine took place to-day. The following is the vote for Governor in some of the principal cities and towns:

Towns.	Washburne, Rep.	Jameson, War Dem.	Dana, Peace Dem.
Saco	627	191	287
Biddeford	690	161	428
Waterville	399	142	36
Eastport	184	78	14
Belfast	414	315	37
Rockland	439	336	27
Thomaston	144	171	53
Bangor	1316	623	31
Portland	1944	1067	339
Brunswick	348	90	112
Lewiston	687	287	23

SEIZURES UNDER THE CONFISCATION ACT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Sept. 9.

The following vessels, owned wholly or in part at the South, were seized, to-day, at Newport, by Marshal SANDFORD: Schooner *S. P. Brown*, with cargo; schooner *Maine Law*, no cargo; schooner *Wabash*, no cargo; and schooner *J. R. Balch*, no cargo.

GEN. BUTLER'S MOVEMENTS.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 9.

Gen. BUTLER left here for Washington in the morning train, in obedience to a telegram from the War Department.

RUMORED RESIGNATION.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 9.

It is said that Hon. WM. APPLETON, member of Congress from Boston, will shortly resign, owing to ill health.

UNION MEETING IN BRIDGEPORT.

Capt. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER and Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON will address a mass Union meeting at Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday afternoon and evening next.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Since the Fort Hatteras prisoners have been confined on Governor's Island, citizens have not been allowed to land. The officers are quartered in the garrison, and the privates in Castle William. The former have the liberty of the Island, and seem to make the most of it. They have voluntarily given their parole not to hold any communication with outsiders, unless permitted to do so by the commanding officer, Col. LOOMIS, Fifth Infantry, United States Army.

The other evening the captured officers were on the parade ground listening to the band, which plays for an hour every night, before the commanding officer's quarters. Suddenly the band struck up "Yankee Doodle;" the Southerners immediately turned on their heels and walked off in great disgust. No offence to them was premeditated, as the band was in the habit of playing this National air long before the presence of Southern prisoners were dreamed of.

It is reported that Major LYNDE, Seventh Infantry who surrendered 750 regular troops to an inferior force of rebels, in New-Mexico, has been arrested by Capt. POTTER, of his own regiment, and Capt. GIBBS, of the Third Cavalry, (late Mounted Riflemen,) and sent to Santa Fé for trial. Major LYNDE, is a native of Vermont, and entered the service in 1827.

Ten thousand Prussian muskets will be sent from St. Louis to Cincinnati to be rifled for the Government They will then be nearly equal to any now in use.

Cavalry horses are being sent from Cincinnati to St. Louis, as rapidly as possible. The contracts in Cincinnati are chiefly for the Army, and the horse trade in that city is therefore very brisk.

The *Rhode Island* sailed hence on Sunday afternoon for Fortress Monroe. She carries dispatches and a mail, and some stores, but not a full complement. We gave a full list of her officers a few days ago.

A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Cob Dock of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday, in honor of the pennant of Commodore BREESE being removed from the mizzenmast to the foremast of the receiving-ship *North Carolina*. Commodore BREESE has served for twenty years in the Navy as Post-Captain.

A detachment of recruits enlisted in Boston was transferred to the Island yesterday. They will be put under canvas on the north side of the Island, there not being room in the barracks.

The recruits enlisted at the Hudson-street rendezvous for the mounted service will be sent to Carlisle Barracks, Penn., to-day. These recruits are pushed forward in their drill and sent off to regiments with the least possible delay.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT.

By orders of the War Department, the Grand Camp of Instruction at Hempstead has been named in honor of the gallant Lieutenant-General, "Winfield Scott." Gen. SHERMAN has already taken up his quarters on the ground, and a telegraph office has been opened at his head-quarters, thus connecting with head-quarters at Washington and all parts of the country. These facilities will be largely availed of by the officers and soldiers there encamped. Several regiments from the East are expected during the coming week.

STATE POLITICS.

INDEPENDENT PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Sept. 9.

The Independent People's Convention, to assemble to-morrow, bids fair to have quite a large attendance. There are a good number of delegates and outsiders here already, and nearly all hotel rooms are bespoken for to-morrow. No conjecture can be formed as to the probable action of the Convention, as there is no recognized head, and all is at loose ends. Every one, however, expresses the intention to put a ticket into the field in advance of the Republican Convention, which is to assemble Wednesday, and in expectation that it will be indorsed by that body.

Nominations are eagerly sought, but much depends on the character of the delegates and their firmness in withstanding outside pressure. Among well-known persons present are D. B. Ogden, Farmer Abell, Hugh J. Astinger, Wm. Duer, A. J. H. Duganne, Thomas George Opdyke, of New-York; B. Carroll, Samuel A. Law, of Delaware; Judge McKean, James R. Thompson, of Monroe; Roswell Graves, of Kings; Hon. Lucius Robinson, Senator Truman, Ex-Senator Briggs, Edgar McMullin, of Kings.

The Dickinson men and Greeley Republicans seem at present to have control of the movement.

Ex-Speaker ALVORD is spoken of as presiding officer. SAMUEL A. DAW is a candidate for Treasurer. BRUCE and THOMPSON for Canal Commissioners, and ROSWELL GRAVES, of Kings, for State Engineer.

DICKINSON is spoken of for Secretary of State, a position he is said to prefer to the Court of Appeals.

Judges JOHNSON, CLINTON and SHANKLAND, are mentioned for the Court of Appeals, and Senator COLVIN, WM. CURTIS NOYES, HORATIO BALLARD and WARD HUNT, for Attorney-General.

Mr. DICKINSON is expected in the morning.

CONVENTION DELEGATES.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 9.

The following persons have been elected delegates from Erie County to the Republican Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 11th:

First District—S. V. R. WATSON and JOHN GRENIER.
Second District—A. W. HARVEY and ISAAC HOLLOWAY.
Third District—A. D. FARNSWORTH and JOHN NICE.
Fourth District—D. C. WELCH and J. H. DUELL.

AUBURN, Monday, Sept. 9.

The delegates to the Republican State Convention from the First District of Cayuga County are M. R. BOWERS and N. DAVIS; Second District, S. C. LYON and C. G. BRIGGS.

BATAVIA, Monday, Sept. 9.

Hon. AUGUSTUS FRANK and G. G. HOSKINS have been chosen delegates to the Republican State Convention from Wyoming County.

GONE TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 9.

Deputy United States Marshal D. G. TUCKER, of Lockport, and CALEB PIERCE, of Rochester, arrived here this morning with Mr. G. L. BOWNE, of Key West, Fla., as a prisoner arrested at Cooperstown last evening on a charge of treason. A large number of letters were found on him from the South, as also other papers of an important character. After the arrest, an effort was made to rescue the prisoner by about one hundred of his friends. The resolute behavior of the officers, and their expressed determination to shoot the first man who persisted in the attempt, prevented the accomplishment of their purpose. The officers leave, with their prisoner, at 2:35 o'clock, for Fort Lafayette.

THE GUN-BOAT PEMBROKE.

The United States gun-boat *Pembroke*, Commander BERRY, from a cruise and three days from the Potomac River, bound to Boston, put into this port yesterday on account of head winds, and will proceed immediately for her destination. The following is her list of officers: Commander, Berry; First Lieutenant, E. Lewis; Second Lieutenant, J. Leavitt; Surgeon, Dr. Lincoln; Chief Engineer, J. G. Leavitt.

GOV. CURTIN AND STAFF.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Sept. 9.

Gov. CURTIN and Staff left to visit the camps of the Pennsylvania Reserves at Washington to-day, to present the flags ordered by an Act of the Legislature. They will reach Baltimore at 5 o'clock this evening.

THE STEAMER HARRIET LANE.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 9.

The steamer *Harriet Lane*, commander FAUNCE, arrived at the Navy-yard yesterday afternoon. She will undergo repairs.

AFTER THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

The United States gun-boat *Keystone State* left Barbados about Aug. 16, in search of the privateer *Sumter*.

AFFAIRS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

From the Cincinnati Times.

We have received the following letter from a very reliable correspondent in East Tennessee. It conveys important intelligence as to the condition of affairs in that section, and refers especially to the position of Parson BROWNLOW, in regard to whom an effort had been made to induce his numerous friends in this vicinity to doubt his loyalty to the Union. We give the letter entire, and invite a perusal of its contents:

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 2, 1861.

DEAR TIMES: Please accept my thanks for doubting the change in Parson BROWNLOW, apparent from an extract from the *Whig*, copied into the Louisville *Journal*. He never wrote the article alluded to, and I am sorry it has been copied into any Union paper, without a flat denial of authenticity. Parson BROWNLOW has faults, but I have never known him to publish a barefaced lie; no man would scorn it more than he. DAVIS & Co have robbed the poor old man of his office, printing material, &c., and not content with that, are trying to use it for his destruction.

But a few days ago some of the jail-birds from Nashville, in the employ of the Southern Confederacy, came to Montgomery, in Morgan County; went to the residence of Esquire KEITH, in his absence, and demanded of his wife the delivery of what bacon they had on hand. She refused to give it up. They commenced tearing down the smoke-house. She, being a very resolute woman, tried to prevent them. They caught her, stripped off her clothing, and beat her with a cowhide, tore down the smoke-house, and, after robbing it of its contents, decamped with their booty.

These fiends are part of a regiment from Nashville, styling themselves Bull Pups; they say they receive no pay but what they can plunder from Union men. The Cotton States have a similar regiment in the field, styling themselves Tigers; they were at the battle of Bull Run. A friend of mine saw one of their company some days since, near Athens, exhibiting some $800 and several watches, boasting that he had robbed the d——d Yankees that were dead and wounded on the battle-field.

Last Tuesday, Col. STANTON, who commands a regiment, (now stationed near Monroe, Overton County,) with twenty followers, came into Clinton County, Ky., surrounded the house of an old citizen, who had been feeding some Tennessee refugees, supposing one was in the house; not finding any one, they threatened the old man and his family with the direst vengeance should he or they dare disclose the fact of their being there, or their business; and I presume we should be in ignorance of the act had not some neighbors been concealed near by, and heard their threats. MANUEL SANDUSKY, an old resident of Wayne County, Ky., having incurred the ill-will of some tories of Fentress, by feeding some hundreds of refugees from Morgan and Scott Counties, they have offered $1,000 for his scalp, and his friends think it necessary to guard him constantly. There is nothing strange thereat, since similar atrocities are perpetrated often. BROWNLOW is kept ignorant of very few of them.

We have differed much heretofore—JOHNSON, BRIDGES, BROWNLOW, NELSON and others—and opposed each other, as well as the election of Mr. LINCOLN. Now he is at the head of the Government, and we all know *must* be sustained, or we will all go down together. Old party lines are entirely obliterated among us. I have seen and conversed with prominent Union men from nearly every part of Eastern Tennessee. I saw BRIDGES the day before he was taken prisoner; was shown a letter to him from BROWNLOW, and on the envelope was printed, under our old flag:

"Let no man into whose hands this may fall believe for a moment I will desert the Stars and Stripes; they may hang me, rob and burn my possessions, be you assured. Let not their lying, traitorous tongues rob me of my good name. W. G. BROWNLOW."

The letter was dated just before our last election. Will you, as an old friend, put it at the head of your paper a few days. Very respectfully, H.

CRUISE OF THE PRIVATEER DIXIE.

HISTORY OF HER EXPLOITS ON THE HIGH SEAS.

From the Charleston Mercury, Aug. [illegible]

The thunders of a Confederate salute in our harbor, yesterday morning, set all the town agog with curiosity. A general rush to [illegible] resulted in the ascertainment of the fact that the [illegible] little privateer *Dixie*, safe from the perils of fire [illegible] and Yankee cruisers, was again under the guns of Castle Pinckney. We are indebted to the courtesy of Capt. MOORE, the gallant and enterprising Captain, for an interesting account of the adventures of the cruise.

The *Dixie* weighed anchor in Charleston harbor on July 18. On the following day, aided by a stiff breeze, she succeeded in getting out safely to sea. By what channel her exit was accomplished we leave to the serene contemplation of the cute blockaders, who permitted the saucy little craft to slip through their fingers. The privateer pursued a southeasterly course, without any incident of special moment, until Tuesday, the 23d ult. At an early hour on that day Capt. MOORE made a sail upon the lee quarter, and tacking ship, soon overhauled her. A gun fired across the bow of the stranger speedily brought her to. The captain was ordered to come on board the *Dixie*, and his papers showed his vessel to be the bark *Glen*, of Portland, Me., bound to Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, with a cargo of coal. Without further ceremony the Yankee skipper was informed of the business of his captors, and made prisoner. A prize crew was put aboard the *Glen*, who did not take her to Fort Jefferson, and the *Dixie* went on her way rejoicing. On Thursday, the 25th, the schooner *Mary Alice*, of New-York, from the West Indies, with a cargo of sugar, bound for New-York, hove in sight. A messenger from "long Tom" explained the meaning of the Stars and Bars, and the *Mary Alice* was soon a prize. [As our readers know, she was afterwards recaptured by the blockaders.] On the 27th, two sails were for a short time in sight, but a heavy squall came up, accompanied by a waterspout, which passed close ahead of the privateer; and when this subsided, the vessels had disappeared. On Monday, the 29th, two sails were again descried, but the *Dixie* was unable to come up with them. On the 30th, the hermaphrodite brig *Robert R. Kirkland*, of Baltimore, loaded with salt, consigned to a firm in that city, was spoken. She was, of course, permitted to pass. The Captain of the brig, however, was induced to take on board the cook of the *Glen*, the prisoners on board the *Dixie* having become more numerous than was desirable. On the evening of the 31st, no less than nine sail were visible. About sundown the *Dixie* gave chase to one of these vessels, which, from information obtained from one of the prisoners, was believed to be the bark *Albertina*, armed with two rifled cannon. Two of the guns of the privateer were loaded with grape and canister, and when the stranger was sufficiently near, a shot was fired across her bow, which had the desired effect of bringing her to. She proved to be the bark *Rowena*, of Philadelphia, from Laguayra, with coffee, for Philadelphia. The *Rowena*, as well as her coffee, was, of course, duly "bagged." But inasmuch as her crew numbered thirteen, besides four passengers, Capt. MOORE deemed it prudent to go aboard of her himself as prize-master, taking with him several of the prisoners, and leaving on board the *Dixie* a crew of four men, under command of Lieut. L. D. BENTON, with the remainder of the prisoners. The privateer being now in latitude 30° 38′, longitude 76° 25′, and with the bark *Rowena* in her wake, was headed west. On the 2d of August she made a strange steamer, but managed to elude her. On Sunday, the 4th of August, before daylight, a vessel's light was discovered to the eastward, but the *Dixie* kept shy of her. Shortly after daybreak a steamer was plainly seen in the same direction. For awhile she gave chase to the *Dixie*, but Lieut. BENTON finding himself off a well-known and convenient harbor of our coast, now a port of entry, decided to run in without delay. The steamer, finding her chase ineffectual, hauled off to the southward.

The subsequent adventures of the gallant little craft are not of a nature to interest our readers. Suffice it to say, that she did not again venture far out from shore, but passed through the "efficient blockade, and with guns booming and colors flying, yesterday forenoon startled from their gravity the quiet people of this "nest of rebellion."

CALAMITOUS CONDITION OF MISSOURI.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The Press is disastrously recreant to its highes trust, whenever, in times fraught with imminent public peril, it refuses expression to the general sense of danger and the popular demand for wise and efficient action.

In common with many of our fellow-citizens, we are forced to regard the present posture of affairs in Missouri as in a high degree alarming and threatening.

There is no doubt, either of the disposition or the power of the Federal Government, to retain its jurisdiction over the broad and rich domain comprised within the boundaries of this State. Ultimately, at least, that jurisdiction must be permanently maintained. Were every other vexed question settled, peace could never be established, unless this national highway to the Pacific were secured to the American people. Missouri can no more be finally wrenched from the nation than New-York. Our population can never, *never* find repose from war except in the Union. In the face of this inflexible fate, clamping this State indissolubly to the nation, making it an inexorable necessity for the Federal Government to fight for Missouri as for existence itself, is the sad fact of lamentably extensive disaffections among the people. Almost everywhere armed bands are waging a guerilla warfare the most accursedly cruel and destructive imaginable. From all quarters come tales of treachery, assassinations, arson, plunder, and every outrage that diabolical hate can devise. Each deed of blood is prolific of new and worse horrors. Union men and their families are fleeing for life from their sacked and burning dwellings. A genuine "reign of terror" is inaugurated in large districts, and is being daily extended. Besides the guerilla hordes, formidable bodies of rebel troops are gathered, drilled and disciplined, retained month after month almost undisturbed in the field, and ready to cut off whatever greatly inferior force of Federals may be left in their way. We do not exaggerate the deplorable condition of things. Our news columns daily attest the heartrending truth. Almost every hour brings fresh and more painful details of shameful disaster.

These thick thronging crimes, bitter proofs of rising anarchy, unrebuked by any adequate civil or State military power, have left to Major-Gen. FREMONT no alternative but to establish martial law. His proclamation of it was hailed as a Heaven-sent deliverance. The belief that the document would at once be transformed from stern words into mightier deeds infused hope into the breasts of Union men, and temporarily stunned their enemies. The only possible path to peace lay in the triumph of the National power, and there was no mode of reaching the foe except through the summary processes of martial law. A prompt and vigorous execution of the severe programme laid down would certainly terminate the disorders wherever this remedy could be applied. Such an execution is still wanting. The outrages and disorders continue, but the sharp and quick blows which should follow them do not fall. The Federal forces are evidently inadequate to the swift and effective course prescribed. At least, there remains a grave deficiency somewhere. One thing is certain, the lack must speedily be removed, or the State will be handed over to incalculable miseries. The increased march and pomp of well appointed Armies are not all that Missouri needs. Her guerilla pests can never thus be exterminated. They must be met or hunted down and destroyed in their own style. Let Unionists be armed and allowed to fight their foes as the foes fight, in ubiquitous squads, without being subjected to the delay of military drill. The Secessionist takes his gun and sallies forth to shoot the first Union man at whom, from ambush or under cover of night, he can fire in safety. Let Union men be instructed to detect and shoot down these assassins as so many dogs. There certainly remains no way of stopping their merciless atrocities except by taking a course as effective as their own. A lesson should be learned from the past. A few weeks ago Missouri was comparatively quiescent. The rebels had been crushed in nearly every section. LYON and his army only waited reinforcement by a few regiments to drive the invaders from the State. The strange, passing strange neglect which left him to wait in vain, and at last to despair—*that* neglect is now costing the country millions of money and scores of regiments. The only economical or efficient course is now to bring into and pour through the State such a force as, beyond any doubt, shall expel or scatter the rebel troops, and secure the enforcement, in all its salutary terrors, of martial law.

For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.]

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3110.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1861.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Two More Naval Expeditions to the Southern Coast.

THEIR PROBABLE DESTINATIONS.

The Terror of the North Carolina Rebels.

Ten Regiments of State Troops Recalled from Virginia.

The Condition of Affairs Across the Potomac Unchanged.

SKIRMISHING AT THE FERRIES ABOVE.

Gen. Banks' Column Ready to Move at a Moment's Notice.

INTERESTING FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Great War Meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 9.

The Government will shortly put afloat two more expeditions, destined to land upon the coast of the rebel States. Their exact destination is not generally known, but I shall not be surprised if one lands upon the inviting shores of South Carolina, and the other may possibly find manifest destiny drawing it towards the harbor of Brunswick, Georgia. In the early part of the rebellion, there was a Collector of United States revenue at one of the South Carolina ports, who not only refused to hand over the public funds to the pirates of Charleston, but also declined to swear allegiance to the rattlesnake flag, and was imprisoned by the rebels. It is rightly conjectured that a man so loyal and patriotic would not have lived alone in that portion of the world, and that there must be quite a crop of Union sentiment to be gathered thereabouts, if the reapers are sent in. I recollect some years ago, when it was incubating as a first-class Naval station, I read in a circular that Brunswick was not only the finest harbor in the world, but that Providence had undoubtedly destined that harbor to be the great commercial mart of the world of Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Western South Carolina, and also that illimitable West, which stretches so far beyond South Carolina towards the great Pacific. On a map which showed the outlines of the harbor of Brunswick, and the site of the projected Navy-yard, and the docks that were to be, was also laid down with geometrical accuracy the various natural and artificial channels of communication which linked Brunswick with all the world and the rest of mankind. There was, too, if I recollect aright, a well-conceived sketch of large steamships and giant vessels of war, inward and outward bound, with innumerable smaller craft shooting here and there over the broad expanse of waters. I shall not be surprised if the Southern Slaveholders in this embryo city, were suddenly surprised some pleasant morning to find the last picture a living reality, and to see the capacity of Brunswick harbor tested by the big and little vessels of Uncle Sam's Navy.

THE COAST OF NORTH CAROLINA.

I am indebted to Professor Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey Bureau, for a most complete map of the Coast of North Carolina. It shows every inlet and bay of the coast, and from studying it only, can you realize the full extent of country laid open to the assaults of our troops, should North Carolina still persist in aiding the rebels of the Cotton States.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

Everything has remained about as it did yesterday, over the river. Early this morning reports of heavy artillery came from the direction of Chain Bridge on the one side, and from Alexandria on the other. They were ascertained later in the day to come from our forts—the men being engaged in practicing at the big guns. So late as dark there had been no material change in the relative positions of the two Armies, and no fighting, except an incidental skirmish or two.

NO INCREASE OF THE REBELS.

All reports that represent the rebels as increasing in numbers are mere fabrications, made up for sensations, and without regard to truth.

STANDARDS FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

Gov. Curtin arrived here this evening, coming by special train from Harrisburgh. The Governor is accompanied by Dr. Puleston, the agent here of Pennsylvania, appointed to look after the condition of her troops. He is also accompanied by the members of his staff. Gov. Curtin visits Washington for the purpose of presenting to each regiment from his State a regimental standard, emblazoned with the arms of the State, and inscribed with the number of the regiment. The presentations will take place to-morrow, the Pennsylvania regiments being reviewed at the same time by the Governor.

AN OFFER ACCEPTED.

Col. John Fitz Roy De Courcey, an English officer of much distinction, has tendered his services to the Government, and the offer has been accepted in the same generous spirit in which it was made. Col. De Courcey commanded a Turkish regiment during the Crimean War.

SHARP-SHOOTING.

At a trial on Saturday, one of Berdan's Sharpshooters hit a barrel six times in succession, shooting at a distance of one mile. Secesh will nod to give that mudsill a wide berth.

GOING TO ST. LOUIS.

Postmaster-General Blair and Quartermaster-General Meigs leave Washington for St. Louis in the morning. They go for the purpose of personally examining the condition of the Western Division.

TREASURY NOTES.

The last of the Six per cent. Treasury Notes were issued to day.

MONEY RECOVERED.

Of the sum lost by Paymaster Gallaher, the Treasurer has already recovered twenty-eight thousand from Haydon the gambler. On one occasion he drew ten thousand dollars in double eagles, and proceeded with it to Haydon's, it and deliberately commenced gambling away. He drew from the Treasury $64,000 during August. His accounts are still under investigation. It is said that this is the only case of a defalcation on the part of a Paymaster in the Navy.

APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS.

Applications are now being made by disabled and the families of deceased soldiers for pensions, and already a half dozen have been granted. The allowance for disabled soldiers rates from $2 to $8 per month.

MAIL FACILITIES.

Intelligence having been received that the United States troops now occupy Paducah, the mail route from the loyal States and parts of Kentucky to that point, has been restored. They are not restored in any other of the discontinued routes in Western Kentucky. The Postmaster at Paducah is represented as a loyal citizen, but who has been compelled, under the preasure, to continue the employment of two or three secession clerks. He has been directed to discharge these rebel employes at once.

REBELS AT LEESBURGH.

It is reported upon good authority that large numbers of rebels are encamped in the vicinity of Leesburgh. Gen. Banks' column has moved down the Potomac—to what point is not known.

A REBEL OFFICER KILLED.

Yesterday a rebel officer was killed by a private of Gen. Blenker's division, near our outposts, west of Roach's Mills. To-day it is reported that two of the enemy's pickets were killed near Bailey's Cross Roads.

FIRING FROM MUNSON'S HILL.

Three shell were fired upon our pickets from Munson's Hill. So far as can be seen, the rebels have but two pieces of artillery mounted in their works at that point.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S MOVEMENTS.

To-day Gen. McClellan was inspecting our works in the vicinity of Alexandria. He returned late this evening.

CONSUL APPOINTED.

John M. Austin, of Auburn, N. Y., has been appointed Consul at Prince Edward's Island.

MISS LANDER, THE SCULPTRESS.

Miss Louisa Lander, the sculptress, has returned to Washington, and is now residing in the family of her friend, Mr. Buck, one of the Clerks of the House of Representatives. Miss Lander contemplates opening a studio in Washington, the coming Winter, providing she is left at liberty to do so, by the condition of the troops. At present and for some time past, she has been actively engaged in nursing the sick and wounded soldiers of our Army.

NEW LIGHT FOR NIGHT SIGNALS.

On Saturday evening, at an invitation from Col. Silas Seymour, I had an opportunity of witnessing some interesting experiments, made by Professor Way, of England, in producing magnetic light. The results conclusively demonstrated the practicability of the experiments and their application to the system of night signals. The light can be seen with the naked eye a distance of fifteen miles, and can be cut off and resumed with the same readiness that a telegraph is operated, and in the same manner. The light is produced by concentrating the electric current upon a fine thread of running mercury—the latter being used instead of platina wire, and of course intensifying the light. The effect produced in the grand hall of the Smithsonian Institute was very peculiar—the blue light giving to everything a color almost the reverse of nature. Prof. Way has tendered the use of his invention to the Government, without charge, during the pendency of the war.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 9.

Major-General McClellan has issued the following order:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1861. }

Private Wm. Scott, of Company K, of the Third Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, having been found guilty by Court-martial of sleeping on his post while a sentinel on picket guard, has been sentenced to be shot, and the sentence has been approved and ordered to be executed. The commanding officers of the brigade, the regiment and the company of the condemned, together with many other officers and privates of his regiment, have earnestly appealed to the Major-General Commanding to spare the life of the offender, and the President of the United States has expressed a wish that as this is the first condemnation to death in this Army for this crime mercy may be extended to the criminal. This fact, viewed in connection with the inexperience of the condemned as a soldier, his previous good conduct and general good character, and the urgent entreaties made in his behalf, have determined the Major-General Commanding to grant the pardon so earnestly prayed for. This act of clemency must not be understood as affording a precedent for any future case. The duty of a sentinel is of such a nature that its neglect by sleeping upon or deserting his po st may en danger the safety of a command or even of the whole Army, and all nations affix to the offence the penalty of death.

Private William Scott, of Company K, of the Third Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, will be released from confinement and returned to duty.

By command of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN.
S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The pardon was read to the regiment, which heartily expressed their appreciation of this act of Executive clemenny.

At the camp of Col. Young's regiment of Kentucky Cavalry, on Sunday, at noon, a soldier named Henderson, shot another soldier named Walter, while performing duty as a guard. Sergeant Joseph H. Bryson was the officer of the day, and owing to his presence of mind and decision, discipline was secured to the camp. Walter fell at the feet of Bryson, who immediately disarmed Henderson of his revolver, and had him put under guard. Bryson then attended to the wounded sentinel, who is now at the Washington Hospital. Walter was shot under the right ear. The ball lodged in the left side of his jaw. There is no prospect of his recovery.

Chief Clerk Lesley, of the War Department, has resumed his duties, after several weeks' absence, with improved health.

The War Department has issued an order that volunteer cavalry regiments of twelve companies, shall have three majors, and regiments of from eight to ten companies, two majors, instead of one only, as heretofore.

The Postmaster-General has directed the mail facilities to be restored to Paducah, Ky., that town now being in possession of National troops, and the mails there no longer tampered with by Secessionists.

The Secretary of the Treasury has largely increased the clerical force employed in filling up Treasury notes.

The Confederate fortifications on Munson's Hill, three-fourths of a mile from Bailey's Cross-Roads, have every indication of being completed. From close inspection made to-day, nothing was seen excepting parties taking observations of the National troops and their positions. The earthworks extend for a distance of probably a hundred and fifty yards to the right of the Leesburgh turnpike. No guns were observed mounted on the fortifications, but a masked battery is erected, concealed by a grove near Bailey's House, about a hundred yards this side of the earthworks. On Sunday, everything in that vicinity was quiet, but this morning the Confederates opened their concealed batteries, throwing shell into the encampment of our pickets at Bailey's Cross Roads. Two of the shell fell short, and the third one passed half a mile beyond them, in retaliation for which, our sharp-shooters advanced on their pickets and killed two of their number.

Among the few visitors to Bailey's Cross Roads to-day were Jacob Riegel, merchant, of Philadelphia, and H. G. Leisenring, member of the Legislature, from the same city.

All was quiet to-day along the active parts of the line.

Gen. McClellan and guard spent some hours, as is his custom, among the troops there to-day.

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, Col. Gideon J. Ball and Jno. A. Wright, arrived here this evening for the purpose of presenting to the Pennsylvania Reserve, under Gen. McCall, a standard of colors, donated by the Cincinnatus Society. The presentation takes place to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Commander Rowan has written a letter to the Secretary of the Navy dated, "U. S. steamer *Pawnee*, Hatteras Inlet, Sept. 5," of which the following is an extract:

"In a communication addressed to the Commander-in-Chief at Hampton Roads, I informed him that I forwarded seven of the fugitives in the *Peabody*, to be landed at Hampton Roads, supplying them with provisions to last them there. Another of the fugitives of this party I have retained, to act as pilot in these waters should his services be required. From the best information I can obtain, ten regiments have been recalled from Virginia to defend the State. The Secessionists residing near the water are deserting their residences and seeking shelter in the interior. The poorer classes remain, waiting for protection to avow their Union sentiments. A town meeting was called in Washington on the night of the 1st inst., when it was decided to fortify a point in the river, ten miles below the town."

Col. Lamon has been authorized to raise a brigade of Virginia and other troops, and has already made arrangements for properly equipping them.

WAR MEETING IN BOSTON.

UNION WAR MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 9.

The grand Union War Meeting in Faneuil Hall this afternoon was an immense success. The galleries were crowded at an early hour, a great proportion of the number being ladies, and long before the hour appointed for the meeting the Hall was closely packed with a dense mass, while all the approaches to it were crowded with thousands unable to gain an entrance. The old "cradle" was never so besieged before. The meeting was composed of representatives of all parties. It was the whole people in council, united for the prosecution of the war and the restoration of the flag over every inch of the Union.

It was called to order by Col. A. O. Brewster, who in the course of his remarks, said: "The doors of Faneuil Hall are to-night open to all, irrespective of party, or birth, or religion. He claimed high honors for that Massachusetts Major-General who returns from Hatteras with his brow garlanded with victory; honors for our noble Senator Wilson; honors for the eloquent and patriotic Holt, of Kentucky; for the brave and fearless Dickinson, of New-York; to George B. McClellan, the man for the hour; to the veteran Stringham, and honor, and thrice honor, and all honor to the Irish patriot Thomas Francis Meagher." The mention of these names was received with storms of applause. He concluded by proposing the list of officers for the evening: Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, President, and the Mayors of Boston, Charlestown, Cambridge, Roxbury, Chelsea, Worcester, Lowell, Salem and Lynn, with others, to the number of 76 for Vice-Presidents.

The President attempted to speak on taking the chair, but by this time the pressure of the crowd from without had become so great, the dense mass swayed to and fro like mighty waves, and he could not be heard. Senator Wilson followed and met with no better success.

The jam became insupportable, when it was announced from the platform that a meeting would be at once organized outside.

Two vast meetings were at once formed, and the numbers without far exceeded those within. This at once relieved the Hall, and the proceedings were resumed. Judge Lord made an eloquent and impressive speech. He said the world never saw such a day as this. All the hopes of humanity, of civilization—of Christianity, he had almost said—were bound up in the contest we were waging. While Judge Lord was speaking the following dispatch was received from Mr. Meagher, which was read amid thunders of applause:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9.

To the Chairman of the Union Meeting, Faneuil Hall:

I deeply regret the impossibility of being with the citizens of Massachusetts this evening. The Irish Brigade imperatively detains me here. The cause you defend is also an Irish cause. There is no hope for Ireland if you fail to win. There is no hope for Liberty anywhere if the United States fail to win.

Richard Frothingham, of the Boston *Post*, followed, who said in the course of his remarks: "The only subjugation we seek is to subjugate the South to the laws which their own ballot-boxes, their own individualism helped to create, and," he asked, "Is not this Constitutional Liberty?" to which the meeting responded by a tremendous and emphatic "Yes."

Speeches were made by Rev. Charles W. Dennison, a Chaplain in the Hatteras Expedition, who exhibited trophies from the forts, Patrick Donahue, Charles Hale, Erastus Hopkins, of Northampton, and Senator Wilson, who made an eloquent appeal for more soldiers to sustain our Generals. He said, We need 150,000 more men in the field. Gen. McClellan needs 50,000 men on the Potomac to-night, and if he had them the foe would be vanquished before him in a week, Gen. Fremont needs 100,000 men on the soil of Missouri to enable him to carry the flag to the banks of the Rio Grande. He looked for glorious victories on the banks of the "Father of Waters." Massachusetts ought to have ten more regiments in the field, and he believed she could have them in less than thirty days. He defended the Government from "croakers." When the President, the Cabinet, and Generals were working eighteen and twenty hours a day to prepare the country for the Fall campaign, then it was that the country felt there was nothing doing. The Government were covering up their tracks from the enemy. He (Wilson) knew that a great deal was doing, and September and October would show it.

There was much disappointment expressed in consequence of the absence of Gen. Butler, but after Col. Brewster's explanation that the General had been summoned to his post of duty, the meeting was peaceful. It adjourned at 10 o'clock, after passing from brief resolutions, embodying the language of Jo Holt, Webster, Arch Bishop Hughes, and Andrew Jackson's celebrated expression, "The Union, it must and shall be preserved."

As the meeting separated, rousing cheers were given for Gens. Scott and McClellan.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Sept. 8.

Caleb Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Kennedy, of the Census Bureau, and Col. Seaton, of the *Intelligencer*, have spent the day at Old Point and Newport's News. They leave to-night for Washington.

The *Minnesota* has not yet arrived.

The prevalent gale is driving a large number of transports into Hampton Roads.

The distinguished visitors bring the cheering intelligence from Washington of a retrograde movement of Gen. Beauregard's forces. It is well understood here that he must capture Washington, or suffer a disruption of his Army by the withdrawal of the troops to the invaded States of the Confederacy. We have no authentic information of the death of Jefferson Davis.

ANOTHER RAILROAD DISASTER.

SEVEN OF THE IRA HARRIS CAVALRY KILLED.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 9.

Yesterday afternoon two or three rear cars of a train containing a detachment of the Ira Harris Cavalry, of New-York, under Col. Kilpatrick, was thrown from the track of the Northern Central Railroad, near Cockeysville, through the criminal carelessness of the engineer. Four soldiers were instantly killed and several wounded, three mortally.

The engineer, on seeing the result of his recklessness, detached his locomotive and hastened to the city where he was arrested. He was fired upon by some of the soldiers, but they failed to detain him.

The following are the killed:

—— Lyon, Quartermaster-Sergeant, a relative, it is said, of Gen. Lyon; private James McDonald; private George Gorman.

The following are badly wounded:

George Van Schaire, Michael Denny.

The following are slightly wounded:

Francis Flinn, James C. Donnelly,
Peter Peterson, H. W. Allen,
A. O'Donnell, James English.

The engineer, Frederick Gumback, is said to have made a threat that he would leave Baltimore by a certain hour, or leave them behind, and kept up a furious rate of speed, against the remonstrance of the officer in command.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Md., Saturday, Sept. 7.

The rebels keep up an almost daily firing on our men at the ferries, and at times make demonstrations as if they intend to cross. Yesterday there was heavy canonading at Edwards' Ferry. This may be their plan of drawing attention from the works which are said to be in progress on the Ferry road leading to Leesburgh.

Gen. Banks' Division is ready at all times to move in any direction at a moment's notice.

THE NEW-JERSEY SIXTH REGIMENT.

TRENTON, Monday, Sept. 9.

The Sixth Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Col. Hatfield, will leave for the seat of war tomorrow.

A part of the Seventh Regiment is also here, and rapidly filling up.

The officers of the Sixth are: Colonel, James J. Hatfield, of Jersey City; Lieutenant-Colonel, S. R. Stroud, of Camden; Major, J. P. Van Lear, of Camden County; Adjutant, Daniel Loder, Jr., Trenton; Surgeon, Dr. Wiley, Cape May; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Sharp, Belvidere.

THE MAINE STATE ELECTION.

PORTLAND, Monday, Sept. 9.

The annual State election in Maine took place to-day. The following is the vote for Governor in some of the principal cities and towns:

Towns.	Washburne, Rep.	Jamieson, War Dem.	Dana, Peace Dem.
Saco	627	191	287
Biddeford	690	191	428
Waterville	399	142	36
Eastport	184	78	14
Belfast	414	315	37
Rockland	438	336	27
Thomaston	144	171	53
Bangor	1316	623	31
Portland	1944	1067	339
Brunswick	348	90	112
Lewiston	687	287	23

We have returns from 71 towns, which give Washburne, 20,343; Jamieson, 8,151; Dana, 5,205. Against last year's vote—Washburne, 26,026; Smart, Democrat, 17,674; Barnes, Bell and Everett, 833. Washburne's majority in these towns is 6,483, against 7,558 last year—a decrease of 575.

The aggregate vote in these towns this year, will be about 95,000, and Washburn's majority from 12,000 to 14,000: The Union war majority in these towns is 3,885, and will be in the whole State about 60,000.

The Legislature is largely Republican, although there will be many Union Democrats, elected jointly by the Republicans and Union Democrats, among whom are, in the Senate, E. K. Smart, of Penobscot, and L. D. M. Sweet, of Cumberland; and in the House, Bion Bradburg, of Eastport; A. P. Gould, of Thomaston; S. P. Blake, of Bangor; and G. P. Sewall, of Old Tom.

Warhburn's majority will be larger in proportion to the vote than last year.

The Eighth Maine Regiment will leave Augusta, to-morrow morning, for the seat of war.

SEIZURES UNDER THE CONFISCATION ACT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Sept. 9.

The following vessels, owned wholly or in part at the South, were seized, to-day, at Newport, by Marshal Sandford: Schooner *S. P. Brown*, with cargo; schooner *Maine Law*, no cargo; schooner *Wabash*, no cargo; and schooner *J. R. Balch*, no cargo.

GEN. BUTLER'S MOVEMENTS.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 9.

Gen. Butler left here for Washington in the morning train, in obedience to a telegram from the War Department.

RUMORED RESIGNATION.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 9.

It is said that Hon. Wm. Appleton, member of Congress from Boston, will shortly resign, owing to ill health.

UNION MEETING IN BRIDGEPORT.

Capt. Thomas Francis Meagher and Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson will address a mass Union meeting at Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday afternoon and evening next.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Since the Fort Hatteras prisoners have been confined on Governor's Island, citizens have not been allowed to land. The officers are quartered in the garrison, and the privates in Castle William. The former have the liberty of the Island, and seem to make the most of it. They have voluntarily given their parole not to hold any communication with outsiders, unless permitted to do so by the commanding officer, Col. Loomis, Fifth Infantry, United States Army.

The other evening the captured officers were on the parade ground listening to the band, which plays for an hour every night, before the commanding officer's quarters. Suddenly the band struck up "Yankee Doodle;" the Southerners immediately turned on their heels and walked off in great disgust. No offence to them was premeditated, as the band was in the habit of playing this National air long before the presence of Southern prisoners were dreamed of.

It is reported that Major Lynde, Seventh Infantry who surrendered 750 regular troops to an inferior force of rebels, in New-Mexico, has been arrested by Capt. Potter, of his own regiment, and Capt. Gibbs, of the Third Cavalry, (late Mounted Riflemen,) and sent to Santa Fé for trial. Major Lynde, is a native of Vermont, and entered the service in 1827.

Ten thousand Prussian muskets will be sent from St. Louis to Cincinnati to be rifled for the Government They will then be nearly equal to any now in use.

Cavalry horses are being sent from Cincinnati to St. Louis, as rapidly as possible. The contracts in Cincinnati are chiefly for the Army, and the horse trade in that city is therefore very brisk.

The *Rhode Island* sailed hence on Sunday afternoon for Fortress Monroe. She carries dispatches and a mail, and some stores, but not a full complement. We gave a full list of her officers a few days ago.

A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Cob Dock of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday, in honor of the pennant of Commodore Breese being removed from the mizzenmast to the foremast of the receiving-ship *North Carolina*. Commodore Breese has served for twenty years in the Navy as Post-Captain.

A detachment of recruits enlisted in Boston was transferred to the Island yesterday. They will be pu under canvas on the north side of the Island, there not being room in the barracks.

The recruits enlisted at the Hudson-street rendezvous for the mounted service will be sent to Carlisle Barracks, Penn., to-day. These recruits are pushed forward in their drill and sent off to regiments with the least possible delay.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

LATEST REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Monday, Sept. 9.

It is reported that the rebel forces at Columbus, Ky., under Gen. Polk, have increased to thirteen regiments of infantry, with six field batteries, a siege battery, and three battalions of cavalry. He has a gunboat and three steamers.

Jeff Thompson's force remains at Belmont, Mo., opposite Columbus.

Commodore Rodgers seized the steamers *John Gault*, *Jno. Bell* and *Jefferson*, at Paducah.

The rebel gun-boat *Yankee* came within three miles of Cairo, yesterday, but retired without making any hostile demonstration.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM PROVOST-MARSHAL McKINSTRY.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 9.

By order of Gen. Fremont Provost-Marshal McKinstry will issue instructions that no officer or soldier will hereafter be allowed to leave his camp unless for executing some public trust or in the performance of the most imperative personal business, and not then without a written permit from his brigade or regimental commander. All officers found in the city without such permit will be arrested and sent to their respective stations.

All soldiers absent from their companies under any circumstance after 9 o'clock at night, either with or without a permit; and all soldiers about at any time without a permit, will be arrested and confined in a military prison. All officers and soldiers are commanded to respect the Provost Guard, and exhibit their permits to the officer in command of them, or any military police on patrol, who may require them to do so.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 9.

Richmond dispatches to the Southern Press report the arrival on the 5th of A. S. Johnston. He ranks next to Adjutant-Gen. Cooper. The rank of Major-General of the Confederate Army was fixed by the late act of Congress.

Parties engaged in counterfeiting Confederate Treasury Notes have been arrested.

Col. Wheat, C. S. A., has recovered from the wounds received at Manassas.

Vice-President Stephens will spend the Fall in Richmond.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 8th, announces that the steamer *Hartford City* has been captured by the National gun-boats, and her entire crew taken prisoners.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Sept. 9.

A dispatch from Gen. Polk to Gov. Magoffin was laid before the Legislature this evening, the substance of which was that he had occupied Columbus and Hickman on account of reliable information that the National forces were about to occupy said points; that he considered the safety of Western Tennessee and of the Confederate Army in the vicinity of Hickman and Columbus demanded their occupation by the Confederate forces, and that as a corroboration of said information, the National troops had been drawn up in line on the river opposite to Columbus prior to its occupation by the National forces, causing many of the citizens of Columbus to flee from their homes for fear of the entrance of the National troops.

Gen. Polk proposes substantially that the National and Confederate forces shall be simultaneously withdrawn from Kentucky, and enter into recognances and stipulations to respect the neutrality of that State.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 9.

Gen. Anderson arrived here from Frankfort this evening.

Rumors are afloat that Muldraugh's Hill, forty-five miles south of here, will be occupied to-night by portions of the State Guard, and that one company is already there, and that Zollicoffer, with a large force, has marched through Cumberland Gap into Kentucky.

These rumors are very prevalent, but not generally believed.

GONE TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 9.

Deputy United States Marshal D. G. Tucker, of Lockport, and Caleb Pierce, of Rochester, arrived here this morning with Mr. G. L. Bowne, of Key West, Fla., as a prisoner arrested at Cooperstown last evening on a charge of treason. A large number of letters were found on him from the South, as also other papers of an important character. After the arrest, an effort was made to rescue the prisoner by about one hundred of his friends. The resolute behavior of the officers, and their expressed determination to shoot the first man who persisted in the attempt, prevented the accomplishment of their purpose. The officers leave, with their prisoner, at 2:35 o'clock, for Fort Lafayette.

THE GUN-BOAT PEMBROKE.

The United States gun-boat *Pembroke*, Commander Berry, from a cruise and three days from the Potomac River, bound to Boston, put into this port yesterday on account of head winds, and will proceed immediately for her destination. The following is her list of officers: Commander, Berry; First Lieutenant, E. Lewis; Second Lieutenant, J. Leavitt; Surgeon, Dr. Lincoln; Chief Engineer, J. G. Leavitt.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT.

By orders of the War Department, the Grand Camp of Instruction at Hempstead has been named in honor of the gallant Lieutenant-General, "Winfield Scott." Gen. Sherman has already taken up his quarters on the ground, and a telegraph office has been opened at his head-quarters, thus connecting with head-quarters at Washington and all parts of the country. These facilities will be largely availed of by the officers and soldiers there encamped. Several regiments from the East are expected during the coming week.

GOV. CURTIN AND STAFF.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Sept. 9.

Gov. Curtin and Staff left to visit the camps of the Pennsylvania Reserves at Washington to-day, to present the flags ordered by an Act of the Legislature. They will reach Baltimore at 5 o'clock this evening.

THE STEAMER HARRIET LANE.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 9.

The steamer *Harriet Lane*, commander Faunce, arrived at the Navy-yard yesterday afternoon. She will undergo repairs.

AFTER THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

The United States gun-boat *Keystone State* left Barbados about Aug. 16, in search of the privateer *Sumter*.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR STATE HONORS.

WAVERLEY, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 9.

Hon. Nathan Bristol, Ex-State Senator, and member of the Committee authorized by the act of the Legislature to audit certain accounts not within the jurisdiction of the State Auditor, well known for his secession proclivities, was waited on last night and treated with a serenade. The music consisted of a horse-fiddle, tin pans, &c. He was burned in effigy, and afterwards buried in effigy in the grave-yard. There was considerable excitement.

STATE POLITICS.

INDEPENDENT PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Sept. 9.

The Independent People's Convention, to assemble to-morrow, bids fair to have quite a large attendance. There are a good number of delegates and outsiders here already, and nearly all hotel rooms are bespoken for to-morrow. No conjecture can be formed as to the probable action of the Convention, as there is no recognized head, and all is at loose ends. Every one, however, expresses the intention to put a ticket into the field in advance of the Republican Convention, which is to assemble Wednesday, and in expectation that it will be indorsed by that body.

Nominations are eagerly sought, but much depends on the character of the delegates and their firmness in withstanding outside pressure. Among well-known persons present are D. B. Ogden, Farmer Abell, Hugh J. Astinger, Wm. Duer, A. J. H. Duganne, Thomas George Opdyke, of New-York; B. Carroll, Samuel A. Law, of Delaware; Judge McKean, James R. Thompson, of Monroe; Roswell Graves, of Kings; Hon. Lucius Robinson, Senator Truman, Ex-Senator Briggs, Edgar McMullin, of Kings.

The Dickinson men and Greeley Republicans seem at present to have control of the movement.

Ex-Speaker Alvord is spoken of as presiding officer. Samuel A. Daw is a candidate for Treasurer, Bruce and Thompson for Canal Commissioners, and Roswell Graves, of Kings, for State Engineer.

Dickinson is spoken of for Secretary of State, a position he is said to prefer to the Court of Appeals.

Judges Johnson, Clinton and Shankland, are mentioned for the Court of Appeals, and Senator Colvin, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Horatio Ballard and Ward Hunt, for Attorney-General.

Mr. Dickinson is expected in the morning.

LYMAN TREMAINE DECLINES THE ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 9.

Hon. Lyman Tremaine has addressed a letter to the Democratic State Central Committee, declining the nomination for Attorney-General. He says he first heard of his nomination from the newspapers, and, after some days of careful and anxious consideration, he has come to the conclusion to decline the nomination. He says he is now, as ever, a Democrat. Before the war, he used his voice and feeble influence to promote peace between the North and South; but the South closed the door to all negotiations and compromise by appeal to arms. He says a combination of rebels exists more formidable than the country ever witnessed, and more wicked in purpose it avows, than any which has been formed since the time when Cataline headed the conspiracy against Rome. The object of the conspiracy is to break up the best Government on earth. Country, institutions, Union, National fame, honor—everything, in short, dear to us as patriots—are threatened with destruction. In this hour of peril the country calls on all true and loyal sons to put down rebellion. He declares secession to be abominable political heresy, that it is the duty of all good citizens to put forth all energies to overcome it, that everything calculated to divide our citizens should be avoided. He says, bearing in mind that acts committed in time of war from necessity and self-preservation are not likely to ripen into precedents for times of peace, we should regard with toleration all things done by the constituted authorities with an honest purpose to uphold the authority of the Government, and put down rebellion. Though their strict legality may be questionable, let us treat the legal point as Mr. Jefferson advised the people to regard his assumption of doubtful power in the purchase of Louisiana, with prudent silence.

He declares we cannot initiate negotiations for peace unless we are willing to recognize the pretensions of the rebels to divide the Union. The rebellion must be crushed or Republican institutions fall, and with them perish Liberty and Democraca. He closes as follows:

"Entertaining these general views, and being quite willing, personally, to see a temporary suspension of partisan strifes and contests in this crisis, I am reluctantly compelled to believe, as I look over the proceedings of the Convention, and review other acts of our prominent representative men, that differences exist between myself and those who nominated me, and that on this single war question my views are not in harmony with theirs. I hope and trust that ere long their differences may disappear. With these convictions, while I tender to the Convention, and to all its members, my sincere thanks for the honor they have conferred on me, I am constrained to decline the nomination for Attorney-General."

CONVENTION DELEGATES.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 9.

The following persons have been elected delegates from Erie County to the Republican Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 11th:

First District—S. V. R. Watson and John Greiner.
Second District—A. W. Harvey and Isaac Holloway.
Third District—A. D. Farnsworth and John Nice.
Fourth District—D. C. Welch and J. H. Duell.

AUBURN, Monday, Sept. 9.

The delegates to the Republican State Convention from the First District of Cayuga County are M. R. Bowers and N. Davis; Second District, S. G. Lyon and C. G. Briggs.

BATAVIA, Monday, Sept. 9.

Hon. Augustus Frank and G. G. Hoskins have been chosen delegates to the Republican State Convention from Wyoming County.

A KENTUCKY CONGRESSMAN PREACHING TREASON.

From the Louisville Journal, Sept. 5.

Hon. H. C. Burnett, of the First District, addressed a secession meeting in Christian County, near the Tennessee line, on Thursday last. The stand on which he spoke was decorated with two big Confederate flags, and a large number of little secession flags fluttered from many of the bonnets and coat-lappels in an audience of six or eight hundred people. His speech was as inflammatory, seditious and treasonable as ever fell from the lips of Keitt or Yancey. He eulogized South Carolina as a bright pattern of heroism, and denounced Union men as Abe Lincoln's dogs. He urged the people to make armed resistance, if necessary, to the collection of the Government tax. He said the leaders of the Union Party in Kentucky were guilty of the most infamous hypocrisy and treachery that had ever disgraced the leaders of any party. He abused the United States Government in the most ferocious terms, and declared that all the affections of his heart were centered in Jeff. Davis' Government, as he aptly styled it, which he said was the only Government on this continent where human happiness and prosperity were secure, where life, liberty and property were protected, where perfect freedom of person and speech were guaranteed to all men, and where no man's rights were invaded. The whole speech, which the long-winded Senator of the First District took near three hours to deliver, abounded with similar atrocious sentiments and flagrant misstatements and misrepresentations. When he spoke of the battle of Manassas he expressed deep regret that the Army which bore the United States flag was not annihilated. He was very violent in denouncing the German population, and said that he would be unwilling to live in the Southern Confederacy unless foreigners were forever excluded from its borders. Now, is it not passing strange that this Congressman, who blusters and raves like a bedlamite against the Lincoln Government, as he calls it, should go to the Lincoln Congress and pocket Lincoln gold? Is it not strange that this flaming Secessionist has no scruples whatever of making his living off Lincoln's treasury? Why, the fellow is a standing monument of the astonishing clemency and toleration of the American Government, which permits a man like himself, an aider and abettor of treason and rebellion, and a perpetrator of treason and rebellion, to sit and speak in its councils, and to draw from its coffers a large salary, collected into the National Treasury from the earnings of honest and loyal citizens.

For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

INCREDULITY OF THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE.

From the Baltimore American, Sept. 3.

There is nothing very remarkable in the success, at the outset, of the revolt led by Mr. Davis and his friends, when we take into consideration the facts bearing upon the case. Nothing is plainer that can be named than the proof that for ten years or more they had been in every way possible preparing for the outbreak. It is no bubble, no emeute, such as have in numerous instances broken out in Paris and other places, bursting into action in a day or a week, to be as suddenly put down by a few regiments of regular troops. But with all the features of a stupendous conspiracy, deliberate, impassible, cruel, it has been marching forward with an inflexible purpose to overturn this great Government, whilst the majority of the people have stood by paralyzed at its daring and incredulous as to its extent. Its remarkable success, we say, has proceeded from this singular condition of things. With no serious or honest thought of a "compromise" upon any basis which should not concede to them the "subjugation" of two-thirds of the Union; with no intention to accept of any terms which did not continue them in power, they have been amusing themselves and their opponents with impossible conditions, whilst laughing at that simplicity which gave them time thereby to perfect their plans.

If any one doubts the truth of all this, let him recur to the thousand evidences on record that these revolutionists have had their schemes maturing from the days of the Nashville Convention up to the period when Gov. Floyd played his part in the great drama by treacherously scattering every available thing at the disposal of the War Department throughout the States expected to revolt. Their declarations of hostility to the existing form of Government are scarcely more emphatic to-day than they were ten or eleven years ago; and whilst many amongst us are still disposed to deal leniently with their misdeeds, and hope that some softening influences may cause them to retrace their steps, they are pressing forward with an iron purpose which can never be defeated, except by measures as stern as their own.

Look at some of the facts in the case. Several of the States in revolt have for years had military schools of their own, where every endeavor has been making to prepare those coming forward amongst them for efficiency as soldiers. South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, especially, have been eminently successful in this regard; whilst the first-named State has had military organizations for thirty years on foot, looking, *avowedly*, to the very condition of things existing at present.

Notwithstanding all this the great masses of the people—the loyal men everywhere—act as if *incredulous* of the deep-seated character of the rebellion; the very Government whose duty it is to exert every nerve for its suppression, appearing to share in the feeling. With all the evidences of the evil with which the Government had to cope full before it, we had Mr. Seward telling us, in the outset, that the troubles would be at an end in "sixty days," and the policy which that declaration foreshadowed seems to be, to some degree, the policy still. Now, what can be the calibre of that statesmanship which proposes to deal with evils so gigantic in this indecisive manner; which foresees no more, fears no more, provides for so little in comparison with what is demanded by the awful necessity? How can the people have faith in men who show so little capacity for meeting the most threatening dangers that ever assailed any Government? With men and means offered to almost an unlimited amount, with the Capital for *months* at the mercy of its foes, what have we seen commensurate with what was demanded for its defence; what that recognized the uprising as more than a petty dissatisfaction to be dealt with as a mere trifle?

These are the features in the case which discourage, whilst they astonish the loyal men of the nation; and it is useless to disguise the dissatisfaction created thereby. This attempt at looking through a keyhole to scan the purpose of a vast conspiracy, when its glance should sweep the broad horizon of the whole country, will never do; and it is no wonder, therefore, that the more enlightened and earnest of the nation are at present casting about for an efficient remedy for the evils upon us.

It is not our province, or our purpose, to deal with the policy of an Administration in whose advent to power we had no agency whatever; but the mere spectator cannot help recurring at times to the administration of the War Department, especially under Mr. Holt—who cheered the heart of the nation by his vigorous and patriotic action when deprived of nearly all chances to do anything—to that vacillating and feeble conduct which has seemed to prevail of late, when the resources of the nation were placed at its disposal only to result in discouragement.

Whether in time to come, Government and people will rise to the magnitude of the occasion remains to be seen. Thoroughly as the people of the seceding States have been duped, the fact is every day made more apparent that they are in the most dead earnest, and knowing this, that fatal incredulity as to their determination to destroy the Union must be abandoned. Flattering themselves that want and disease and time will fight the battles for the Union against those in revolt, these supposed agencies are put forward as delusive substitutes for that determined action which alone is worthy of respect with a people who would maintain successfully a free Government against all assaults. In this regard, the reason seems plain why the revolutionists have the sympathies of the people of the Old World. A vigorous tyranny, especially with such, *must* command more respect than that which threatens to be an effete and powerless colossus, giving ground before every assault, and attempting to carry public opinion by useless pageants, when it should command success by ceaseless and determined action. And, say what we please, hope as we may, the margin is not now a very broad one in which the Government may retrieve itself in the opinion of a world, where success is almost always the test of merit; and if, whilst the people everywhere attempt to discard party, the Government clings to it; if the partisan policy of a Cabinet is deemed of more importance to the welfare of the nation than the vindication of its unity, its doom will be pronounced by posterity as owing as much to the betrayal of its friends as to the assaults of its foes.

Not too late yet for us to hope that something will be done equivalent to the demands of the hour, the Border States, especially, are imperiled with every moment's delay. Claiming the protection of the Government amidst trials of the severest nature to maintain their loyalty, there is no time to be lost so far as they are concerned; and if Kentucky, especially, is not encouraged to hope for something more efficient than what is presented in the past, the whole tier of Border States will, it is to be feared, have suffered calamities such as no future action can compensate them for, because success, even, may come *too late*.

THE UNION CONVENTION IN OHIO.

HON. THOMAS EWING ON THE CRISIS.

In the great Union Convention, held in Columbus, on the 5th, which nominated Hon. David Todd for Governor, Hon. Thomas Ewing made a stirring speech. In the course of it he said:

From the time that Gen. Jackson planted his foot upon nullification in South Carolina, in 1833, there has been a general progress in the schooling for rebellion in that State. Within that time a whole generation of young men has there been reared up and educated to disunion. She is a disunion State. And the fact is now unquestionable that she can be kept in the Union only by the strong arm of power; and I would stretch out that arm with an unhesitating firmness, and compel her to remain. [Immense applause.] Other States have been, by degrees, seduced from their allegiance to some extent, by influences similar to those which have proved so pestilential to South Carolina. You all remember the wild buccanneering that was set on foot in 1849, when organized bands of adventurous young men invaded the Island of Cuba, in which invasion an unfortunate and misguided nephew of the venerable John G. Crittenden was taken prisoner and garrotted. Now, these young men and their associates and sympathizers, trained to live without labor, many of them poor and all of them proud, became the "Knights of the Golden Circle"—a secret organization, set on foot to carry out their desperate and villainous plans. But this was put down. They organized anew, and were again put down, but not till after a desperate struggle. I have conversed with Judge Campbell, United States Judge in Alabama, on this subject, and he informed me that so strong and so violent had become this secret organization, that he expected on some occasions to be violently torn from the Bench, and cast into the waves of the Gulf. These secret conspirators then turned their attention to the North to educate a political school in their desperate doctrines. They sought to distract the country on the exciting subject of Slavery. They so far and so well managed their machinations as to break up the Democratic Party at Charleston. By this rupture they so weakened the political power of that party as to bring about the election of Mr. Lincoln, and thereupon seized upon his election as a pretext for dissolving the Union.

Secession, my friends, has never been sanctioned by any vote of the people, except in South Carolina. The whole process was an infamous outrage on the right of suffrage. The quiet and conscientious men of the South were driven or intimidated from the polls. In conversation with Judge Campbell, he assured me that, in Alabama, if anything like a full and fair expression had been made by vote, there would have been 20,000 majority for the Union. But the whole election was a farce and a fraud. The same thing is true of various other States which have been reported and recorded as voting for separation. But the Union men have been, some of them, dragooned by fear, and others exasperated by misrepresentations, till now it is probable that an actual majority would be found for dissolution. And in Virginia, as you all know, their Convention was surrounded by an armed mob, and an ordinance of secession was extorted by threats of death and at the point of the bayonet. We may say what we please about lack of personal courage, but the truth is no man nor body of men, unorganized and unarmed, can stand before an organized and armed foe. Remember my friends, that even a lion with his teeth filed and his claws clipped, becomes as tame as a sheep. So, men unarmed and unorganized cannot, in nature, resist organized and armed opponents.

It is on this account that the Southern insurgents have had at the outset the advantage over us. They have been long organized, and were in the field before we had enlisted a soldier or lifted a musket. A military man of experience assured me that it was expected that in the outset the rebels would gain advantages over us; but, that, thus far, the difference had not proved so great as was expected, and hereafter we should always be ready for them. [Hurrah.]

We also heard much about the Administration going too far, and doing too much. My objection is, on the other hand, that the Government has been too long-suffering and patient. My voice would have been given to stop the proceedings of the rebels at once upon their rearing fortifications at Fort Moultrie. Yes, my friends, I think the Administration, if mistaken in anything, has made the mistake of waiting too long, and has not at any time been too strong in its movements. [Cries of "That's so."]

Another charge that is sometimes preferred against the Administration is that it has transgressed the letter of the law, has trenched upon private rights, and has illegally suspended the *habeas corpus*. As to this I am not ready to say that, were those acts done under the ordinary circumstances of the time of peace, they would be sustainable. But what is the state of things now under which these acts were done? They are circumstances of war, and of most imminent danger to the commonwealth. When I walk the streets a ruffian, a strong man armed, may assail me with murderous intent. I surely have a right to kill him in order to save myself. But another may be present in the strife, and without exactly joining in the assault against me, may nevertheless do something to weaken me and give the advantage to my foe—now, in such a case would you expect me to be *particularly careful* to do that "sympathizer" no harm? [Laughter and cries of "No, no."] Well, the Administration has only done this much. Possibly it has made some mistakes, but certainly not in this. And I am almost ready to conclude that the mistakes have been greater in not doing than in doing.

Such, my friends, are my views; and I would, in conclusion, exhort you to stand firm by the Government and protect the Constitution that has always protected us.

The following is the platform which the Convention adopted:

Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital. That in this national emergency we banish all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only our duty to the whole country; that this war was not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.

Resolved, In the language of Hon. Joseph Holt, we are "for the Union without conditions, one and indivisible, now and forever, for its preservation at any and every cost of blood and treasure; against all its assailants, and against any and every compromise that may be proposed to be made under the guns of the rebels."

The ticket nominated was:

For Governor—David Todd, of Mahoning.

For Lieutenant-Governor—Benjamin Stanton, of Logan.

For Treasurer—G. Volney Dorsey, of Miami.

For Supreme Judge—Josiah Scott, of Butler.

For Comptroller—J. H. Riley, of Franklin.

For Secretary of State—Benjamin R. Cowan, of Belmont.

For Board of Public Works—John Torrence, of Hamilton.

MATTERS IN THE SOUTH.

PLANS AND PURPOSES OF THE REBELS.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

Richmond, Friday, Aug. 16, 1861.

The Confederate Government will shortly be forced to find other quarters for the National prisoners captured by our brave soldiers and sailors on the borders and on the high seas. Already the location of so many non-producers amongst us proportionately affects the price of provisions. New comers will probably be sent further South. Perhaps Raleigh, North Carolina. Owing to the laxity of our sentinels several of the prisoners confined in the tobacco factories have escaped lately. One was brought in yesterday, a Lieutenant, captured about six miles from the city.

The prisoners are the object of much curiosity to strangers from the country. Our rural cousins stand in front of them sometimes for hours, gazing up at the barred windows at which appear the uncleanly forms of our discomfited enemies. The rurals amuse themselves sometimes by shouting, "Hurrah, Yankees—how do you feel up there?" The prisoners treat their rather ungenerous tormentors with silent contempt. I notice that they seem to be well supplied with Richmond papers.

Some of the prisoners appear on the streets, apparently on parole. I was surprised to see a New-York Zouave in full costume, accompanied by several Richmonders, in the Exchange Hotel Saloon a few days ago. The party was evidently on, what the Zouave would call at home, a "tearing time." On being asked what he would imbibe, the Zouave swaggered up to the bar with an air inimitably Boweryish, and said, "Sa-a-y, you can do up a julep for me, me boy." In reply to a bystander, he said "he *was* from New-York, (proudly,) and had lived there twenty years, and that he had never been better treated in his life than at Richmond." How this "pet lamb" got out, and why the authorities permitted him to circulate around in this loose manner, are more than your correspondent can explain.

Several cargoes of Northern ice have mysteriously found their way into Virginia ports within a few days. It may be safely presumed that either the privateers are busy, or there are cute Yankees in the East who do not hesitate to run their master's blockade in search of the filthy lucre.

Aug. 15.—A number of the Yankee prisoners have died from their wounds, and many are suffering very much. Our physicians say that their surgeons have mangled them dreadfully in amputating, and limbs have been taken off when there was no necessity for it. They have their own surgeons to attend to them.

Richmond, Friday, Aug. 16, 1861.

A gentleman connected with a large dry goods house here, has *just come in with a good lot of smuggled goods*. He had them hauled from Baltimore to where they were put across the river in five large country wagons. Three of the wagons were driven by Captains in the National Army, and one by a Lieutenant. He says the Yankee troops are deserting by hundreds, officers as well as privates; that they are penniless, and work for the country people around driving wagon, hoeing corn, or anything that will bring them in a little money to live with. *It approaches the ridiculous to see men who came here as soldiers to subjugate us, aid us in putting through contraband goods.* Two of these Captains are from Maine, and their time had expired. They said they had served three months and they had never received a cent of money, and if they could earn enough to get home it was all they asked.

A gentleman came in on the cars day before yesterday, a fellow-passenger, with an acquaintance of mine, who had any quantity of New-York papers. When asked where he got them, he said he had just run the blockade and was bearer of dispatches to our Government. He exhibited his papers, the outside of which looked quite formidable.

The New-York papers say that Beauregard and Johnston are closing in around Washington to cut it off. I suppose it is only guess-work with them. *It is generally believed that our prudent Generals will attempt nothing but what they are morally certain they can accomplish.* This has been the policy of the Government from the first. They inaugurated it at Fort Sumter, and gained the important post without the loss of a single life, while, had they acted rashly, they would have taken it probably at the sacrifice of thousands. It is better to spare the lives of our brave soldiers, even at the risk of incurring censure from some of our rash and impatient people, who know no cry but "forward" at all hazards and at any cost. A gentleman arrived here yesterday from Monterey *tells a sad tale of the suffering among our troops there.* He says in one regiment, numbering over 900, only 200 answered to their names at roll-call the day before. He was just recovering from measles, and said that while it was broken out thick upon him he was ordered out one night at midnight with the rest to march, and had to wade a creek before morning. We did not wonder at his statement that eight or ten among them were dying daily with measles. It seems impossible that any man in his right mind would think of suffering measles' patients to march, and through water, with the disease apparent on them.

THE REBELS ON THE POTOMAC.

THEIR OWN ACCOUNT OF THEIR PLANS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 31.

The signs at Manassas indicate an advance movement and an early engagement.

Monday, the Maryland Regiment took possession of Munson's Hill, two miles from Bailey's Cross Roads. This movement was followed on Tuesday by the occupation of Mason's Hill by the advanced Confederate forces under Gen. Longstreet, probably four or five thousand strong. The advanced guard, consisting of two companies of the Maryland Regiment and four companies of Col. Hill's (Virginia) Regiment, had quite an animated skirmish with about four hundred Nationals, who retired before them, leaving ten dead on the field. Our loss, about six killed and wounded.

All day Wednesday our troops were under arms, expecting momentary to be ordered to the support of Longstreet, who had every reason to anticipate an attack. Thus stands the case at our last accounts. The monotony of the Army on the Potomac has been at last broken. It is now on the advance. Every soldier's heart beats higher in consequence. Five thousand of our troops are in sight of Washington.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 31.

Passengers by the Central train yesterday reported that fighting was going on the previous day in the neighborhood of Annondale, Fairfax County, and that fifty of the enemy were killed and six taken prisoners. The loss on the Southern side was not stated; but as our troops had passed Annondale at the latest accounts, and were between Shuter's Hill and Arlington Heights, the probability is that the enemy suffered a decided repulse. The Washington telegrams report that a considerable force of the enemy had advanced to meet the Confederates, probably on Wednesday. They admit the loss of "several" killed and wounded in a skirmish.

A letter to the Knoxville *Register*, dated Lynchburg, Aug. 31, says:

"The forces under Beauregard are steadily advancing. They now occupy the range of hills in full view of Washington, and a general battle is imminent at any moment. Skirmishes are occurring every day between the entire regiments sent out on picket—the enemy in every instance being worsted."

The Lynchburgh *Republican* has the following:

"A skirmish occurred on Wednesday morning last at Annondale, six miles below Fairfax Court-house, on the turnpike road leading to Alexandria, between our pickets and those of the enemy, the result of which was equal to some of the pitched battles which we have had to record. Our picket consisted of an entire company, some 75 or 80 men; that of the enemy was still larger. The pickets were brought into direct conflict, and the battle was waged with considerable fierceness for some time, the result of which was the loss of three men killed on our side, while the Hessians had ten killed and fifteen taken prisoners. Eight of the prisoners were sent to Richmond yesterday by the Central train."

The *Republican* also publishes the following extract from a letter dated Fairfax Court-house, Tuesday, Aug. 27:

"The Home Guard returned late yesterday evening from Falls Church, and report the killing of six of the enemy's pickets. We lost none. The Home Guard say they killed two, and that two of our independent scouts killed four of the enemy. Our company (the Rifle Greys) are just about to start out on picket, and it is said we will go to Annondale this time. A Georgia regiment belonging to our brigade left here last night for Falls Church, with several pieces of artillery."

We make the following extract from a letter written to the Richmond *Dispatch* from Fairfax Court-house, dated Aug. 27:

"Recent successful skirmishes have so emboldened our men, that on yesterday they attacked the enemy's scouts at a place called Munson's Heights, within 2½ miles of Alexandria and the Potomac River, (from which a view of both Alexandria and Washington is plainly visible,) and, after some sharp firing, succeeded in occupying it. The National scouts retired, with the loss of several in killed and wounded; and, under apprehension that our pickets would be attacked by a superior force, a large body of troops have been sent to their assistance.

The above skirmish and advance are perhaps the last of a small character that will be reported to the *Dispatch* from Fairfax, as I have assurances, positive as indications the most unmistakable can give, *that our armies are on the eve of grand operations.* Officers and men have been notified to remain in their camps; no more furloughs will be granted. *Regiments are being thrown forward, and the distance between the Army of Fairfax and the Potomac River is rapidly decreasing.*

The brigade of Gen. Longstreet is hourly expecting an order to march. The First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers moved forward last night, and is now encamped within a stone's throw of the enemy's country. Groups of anxious soldiers are everywhere discussing the long expected movement."

REBEL REPORTS OF MOVEMENTS.

The Abingdon *Virginian* is permitted to make the following extract from a letter from Gov. Floyd to his wife. It is dated at "Camp Gauley," near Somerville, Nicholas County, Aug. 23:

"I have been constantly moving since my last letter, and have crossed Gauley River and occupied the important position recently held by the enemy.

We have had some skirmishing upon our pickets on our march, but not amounting to much. We had three men wounded in Capt. Buchanan's Company. Our scouts killed and wounded 20 or 30 of the enemy, and took some prisoners every day.

We are expecting now, in a few days, to make some decisive movement against Gen. Cox, in the Kanawha Valley. Up to this time my advance has been extremely prosperous, and I hope beneficial to the public service. If I can succeed in driving the Yankees from the Kanawha Valley, I will have done essential service to the State."

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 29th ult., says:

"It is not improper to state, since the fact has been accomplished, that the supplies of our forces in Western Virginia, with all needful military stores, have now been fully accomplished through the Quartermaster's Department here. The last shipment was made on Tuesday. Our Army in the West is now fully provisioned and equipped for forward and decisive movements."

Correspondence of the Petersburgh Express.

Lewisburgh, Va., Sunday, Aug. 25, 1861.

Several skirmishes have occurred lately, and the particulars are somewhat interesting, particularly as the Petersburgh boys had "a finger in the pie." I refer to several members of Capt. Pate's company, who have certainly won a few laurels.

During the early part of last week, Col. J. Lucas Davis, of the First Regiment of Cavalry, (Wise's Legion,) took 60 men of Capt. Timberlake's company, Lieut. Goodman commanding, and 40 of Capt. Pate's company, Lieut. W. W. Chandler commanding, and attacked the enemy, 400 or 500 strong, near Capt. Frank Tyler's. They were driven back, losing four or five killed and ten wounded. The facts are vouched for by eye-witnesses, one of whom saw the Orderly Sergeant of Capt. T.'s company kill two Hessians with his double-barrelled shot-gun—firing his two loads in quick succession, and dispatching the rascals instantly.

The second skirmish took place near Pickett's, this side the Hawk's Nest. Pickett's is a Union house, the man having left for the North. His wife remains. The enemy being reported and found near there, were attacked by Lieut.-Col. Crogham, of Col. Davis' regiment, commanding two companies of infantry and one of cavalry, belonging to Floyd's Brigade, and Capt. Pate's company, belonging to the Wise Legion. In the charge, which is said to have been a gallant one, led by Lieut. L. D. Jordan, of the last-named company, one was certainly killed, several wounded and three taken prisoners. Fortunately, none of our command was hurt, all having escaped without a bruise. All three of the prisoners captured in this brush were Dutch, and taken by members of Capt. Pate's company, who rushed in and secured them. They called themselves the "Bloody Eleventh Ohio Regiment."

On Thursday, Capt. Magruder, of the Henrico Troop, came in conflict with a squad of five Hessians, who, assisted by the Rockbridge Rangers, took them prisoners, wounding three. One, a captain, has since died. This occurred on the Satardy road. There are several other little scrapes, which I have not time to refer to.

Lewisburgh, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1861.

Before leaving for the West, I will give you the last item of news. Col. A. G. Jenkins (former member of Congress) fell into an ambush on the evening of Sunday, day before yesterday. The fight occurred this side the Hawk's Nest, near Wm. Tyree's, and resulted in our men being flanked by the enemy and nearly cut off. One of Col. Jenkins' command was killed and some ten or twelve wounded. No loss to the enemy reported. The damage to us came principally from the falling of horses—Col. J. having no infantry support. But only about 250 cavalry. The enemy supposed to be 1,200 strong, perhaps stronger. It is said that members of Capt. Brooks' Valley Rangers were the principal sufferers. Col. J.'s horse fell on him and he came near being caught. When he extricated himself and mounted another horse which he caught flying by him, he was shot at by 20 or 30 Yankees, within 50 yards of him—a miraculous escape, had the enemy been good shots.

THE NATIONAL PRISONERS.

The New-Orleans *Crescent*, of Aug. 31, says:

The following is a copy of a dispatch sent to Major-Gen. Twiggs:

Richmond, Aug. 29.

Prisoners of war are to be sent to forts in the vicinity of New-Orleans. How many can be there accommodated without crowding?"

JOHN H. WINDER, Brig.-General C. S. A.

THE GOSPORT NAVY-YARD DISASTER.

A Defence of Commodore McCauley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 30th ult., there is an editorial comment on "The destruction at Gosport Navy-yard," in which manifest injustice is done a most estimable and meritorious officer of the Navy. With a knowledge of all the facts and circumstances doubtless your judgment would be otherwise than that

"The transaction must remain stamped on the page of American history as the most disgraceful that ever befel our Navy, and one of the most disastrous that ever happened to the Government. The blame of the affair will chiefly rest, perhaps, on Commodore McCauley, whose conduct is wholly inexplicable, but seems to be a compound of imbecility, drunkenness, and treason."

In the history of our Navy, there never was an officer environed with so many difficulties as was Commodore McCauley on that occasion—and even now he cannot, in the peculiar situation in which he is placed, defend himself against the serious charges and allegations you have been pleased to make. The Senate has ordered an investigation of the affair by a Select Committee, pending which, propriety would seem to forbid Commodore McCauley from making a public appeal in his defence. While he is thus debarred that privilege, the allegations contained in the article referred to are circulated far and wide, and the absence of any contradiction or explanation is deemed conclusive of their verity. Congress having closed its session without proceeding with the investigation, there certainly can be no objection to an attempt, on the part of a friend, to rescue the fair fame and name of Commodore McCauley from the obloquy cast upon him. In order to do this, however, it is necessary to refer to the correspondence which forms the basis of the unqualified and sweeping denunciation with which he is assailed. Before proceeding, it may not be amiss to state the fact, which should be constantly recollected, that Commodore McCauley stood "solitary and alone" at the Gosport Navy-yard, without officers and means at command, to defend the public property committed to his charge. The officers attached to Yard and Station were Commanders Robb, Tucker, Rootes, R. L. Page and Arthur Sinclair; Lieutenants Spotswood, Sharp, G. T. Sinclair, Poindexter, Murphy and Semmes. These officers, with the exception of Lieut. Semmes, resigned in a body, and placed themselves, forthwith, in hostile position to the Government. They were universally acknowledged in the service, as amongst the first of their respective grades, and no one could or did for a moment suspect their loyalty to the flag and the country. The extraordinary crisis which happened at that time in Virginia, has become a portion of the nation's history, and is familiar to all persons of intelligence. Events passed in such rapid succession, it was impossible for the Department, much less Commodore McCauley, isolated as he was, to provide for the emergencies as they arose. If the Secretary of the Navy, with all the means of the Government at command, could not afford protection to the public property, how was it possible for Commodore McCauley to do it, in the midst of a people just embarking in a sudden and extraordinary revolution, without its parallel in this or any other country?

The Secretary of the Navy in his report of July 4, says:

"The Navy-yard at Norfolk, protected by no force or garrison, has always been a favored depôt with the Government. It was filled with arms and munitions, and several ships were in the harbor dismantled and in ordinary, and in no condition to be moved, had there been men to move them. There were, however, no seamen there or on home stations to man these vessels, or even one of them of the larger class, and any attempt to withdraw them, or either of them, without a crew, would in the then sensitive and disturbed condition of the public mind have betrayed alarm and distrust, and been likely to cause difficulty.

Apprehensive, however, that action might be necessary, the Commandant of the Navy-yard was early in April advised of this feeling, and cautioned to extreme vigilance and circumspection. These admonitions were a few days later repeated to Commodore McCauley. This commandant, whose patriotism and fidelity were not doubted, was surrounded by officers in whom he placed confidence, but most of them, as events soon proved, were faithless to their flag and the country."

It is thus apparent that Commodore McCauley had no seamen to man or remove a single ship, and that the Department had not the ability to furnish them. In fact, the Secretary, in his letter of April 16, informs the Commodore, that

"Men have been ordered from New-York to man and assist in moving the vessels; but recent demands have left an insufficient number to meet the requisition. Under these circumstances, should it become necessary, Commodore Pendergrast will assist you with men from the *Cumberland*."

Would it have been prudent in Commodore McCauley to have thus crippled the *Cumberland* by withdrawing from her crew a sufficient number of men to have manned the *Merrimac, Germantown, Plymouth* and *Dolphin*, or even one of them? The crew of that ship did not exceed much, if any, 300 men, and she was indispensable for the protection of the Yard and other public property from attack, which was threatened, and might have been made at any moment. These facts are not mentioned for the purpose of calling in question the acts of the Department. Certainly not for censure, as the Department, as well as Commodore McCauley, was surrounded by difficulties at that time, which no human foresight could have avoided.

As the *Merrimac* has been particularly alluded to, let us see whether your conclusions are altogether just, and whether it would have been prudent in Commodore McCauley to have acted otherwise than as he did in relation to that ship?

At the time Mr. Isherwood reported to him, April 13, the *Merrimac* was a dismantled hulk, with a roof over her, and only her lower masts. The "engines were in a wretched state, all the braces were out of the boilers, having been removed with a view to the substitution of other and larger ones, and the entire machinery was in a disabled condition." Such was the situation of the machinery, according to Mr. Isherwood's report. Her armament was not on board, neither was there time nor opportunity to place it in position while the repairs of her engines were progressing; neither was there at any subsequent period. Mr. Isherwood reported, April 17, the machinery ready for steam, and informed Commodore McCauley that forty-four firemen and coal-heavers were ready to go on board, and was exceedingly urgent that the vessel should be dispatched forthwith. Mr. Isherwood doubtless discharged the duty assigned him with his wonted skill and energy, but his duty was a specialty, that of fitting the machinery for temporary use. However, he seems to have been disposed on that occasion to have assumed more responsible and higher duties—those properly belonging to Commodore McCauley, for the faithful performance of which he, and not Mr. Isherwood, was responsible to the Department. It was true there were forty-four coal-heavers and firemen on board, but where was the crew to man the vessel? Commodore McCauley had no men at his disposal, neither had the Department the ability to furnish them. Could he have justified himself if he had permitted a vessel of the size and value of the *Merrimac*, with the *Germantown* in tow, to sail with only a *commander and forty-four coal-heavers and firemen on board*. If the vessel had been lost, it would have been no justification to have said that he acted on the advice of an engineer. The response would have been that his want of ordinary prudence and judgment was such as to make it manifest he was unfit for the position he held in the Navy.

The *Merrimac* measured 3,200 tons, nearly double the tonnage of the *Cumberland*, and without her armament, her draft of water was equal to that of the latter ship fitted for sea. Mr. Isherwood admits there were obstructions in the channel, but it was his judgment the ship could pass without feeling them. While Mr. Isherwood's skill as an engineer is not questioned, it is asking a little too much that his judgment should be considered infallible about the passage of obstructions in a narrow channel, especially when he did not know the extent of those obstructions. Subsequent events clearly establish the fact that the *Merrimac* with the *Germantown* in tow, even if they had had proper crews, could not have passed the obstructions in the channel as easily as Mr. Isherwood imagined. Commodore Paulding, in his report of April 29, gives a very correct account of the condition of the Yard and the state of feeling existing, as well as of the difficulties with which Commodore McCauley was surrounded. He further states: "At two different points, where the main channel is narrow, at Craney Island and Sewall's Point, numerous hulks and other obstructions were sunk, those of the light boats having been used for that purpose, and the work was still going on, each day rendering the difficulty of the passage greater; the object being to prevent the men-of-war at the Navy-yard from leasing the port."

In coming out with the *Cumberland* she brought up in crossing the wrecks off Sewall's Point, and hung for some hours, and was finally dragged off by the chartered tugs *Yankee* and *Keystone State*.

Without the aid of these powerful steamers we should have been greatly embarrassed, and the *Cumberland* in immediate peril. Now, if the *Cumberland* encountered such difficulties as these, is it not presumable that the *Merrimac*, a ship of certainly equal, if not a greater draft of water, with the *Germantown* in tow, would have experienced similar peril? It must be recollected that the powerful steamtugs *Yankee* and *Keystone State* were not at that time at hand to have afforded relief.

Again, the Secretary of the Navy, in his letter to Commodore McCauley of April 16, directed him to submit that letter, and his confidential communication of the 10th to Commodore Pendergrast, who would coöperate in carrying the views of the Department into effect. In that letter he directed Commodore McCauley to continue to carry out his instructions of the 10th, in which he said: "*It is desirable that there should be no steps taken to give needless alarm; but it may be best to order most of the shipping to sea or other stations.*" Would not the removal of the *Merrimac*, with the *Germantown* in tow, even admitting they had succeeded in passing the obstructions in the channel, have caused that very alarm which the Secretary seemed anxious to avoid, and might not the vessels have fallen into the hands of the insurrectionists? It was a fact well known that some of the very officers who had been connected with the Yard, and had resigned so suddenly, were at that time in command of armed steamers and steam-tugs in the harbor, ready to attack and capture these very vessels, if an attempt was made to send them to sea without proper crews and armaments. What, then, was Commodore McCauley to do? Was he to be allowed no discretion, when the responsibility rested upon him? He had been ordered to send the vessels to sea or other stations, but at the same time informed that the Department had no men at its command to assist in moving the vessels, and his only resort would have been to weaken the crew of the *Cumberland*, which was the only defence of the yard with all the valuable property therein. He was not aware that the Department had dispatched Commodore Paulding with reinforcements. Then he was surrounded with perils which were increasing every moment, and if he had delayed, all the public property at that Yard would have fallen into the hands of the enemy, led on by the identical officers who had so recently proved faithless to the flag. As a military necessity, he broke up and destroyed the machinery of the *Merrimac* and scuttled her, together with all the other ships in ordinary at the Yard, spiked the guns and rendered the other property useless, as far as he had the means at disposal. If Commodore McCauley had permitted the *Merrimac*, with the *Germantown* in tow, to have proceeded to sea in their defenceless condition, and they had been captured, as most assuredly they would have been, then he would have been charged with imbecility and treason, and it would have been in vain for him to have attempted to excuse himself by alleging that he had followed the earnest advice of Mr. Isherwood.

An attentive perusal of the report of the Secretary in connection with the correspondence from which you have quoted so extensively, will clearly demonstrate, that in the discharge of his duty on that trying occasion, Commodore McCauley displayed a sound judgment and an anxiety to comply with the wishes and views of the Department, and so far from meriting the censure you have bestowed upon him, he deserves the thanks of the country. It may not be inappropriate to conclude with the remark, that throughout the whole of his naval career, Commodore McCauley has been without reproach—he has enjoyed the confidence of all Administrations, having been employed in many important and varied commands, always performing the duty assigned him with distinguished ability, to the entire satisfaction of the Government, and it is hardly just, at this late day, he should be charged with imbecility and treason, when the facts will not justify such allegations. B.

Washington City, Aug. 18, 1861.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 9, 1861.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '67	88½	50 N. Y. Cen. R....s10	73⅜
6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	89½	300 do	73⅜
16,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	90	150 do....s5	73⅜
10,000 U. S. 5s, '65	87	50 do....c	73⅜
1,000 do	87¼	22 Erie Railway	28¾
6,100 Trea. 6 ℘ c. 2 Year	98¼	100 do	28⅜
15,500 do	98⅝	100 Har. Railroad Pref.	28⅜
10,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60	89⅜	100 Reading Railroad	36¼
1,000 Ohio St. 6s, '86	93	100 Hud. River R....s30	33⅜
1,000 Ill. Canal R. Bds	80¼	100 do	33⅜
3,000 Ill. Coup. B. '77	83	230 M. S. & N. I. R.	14⅜
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	44½	50 M. S. & N. I. gd. sk	31
1,000 Va. State 6s	54	14 Gal. & Chic. R.	69
5,000 Mo. State 6s	43¼	250 do	69⅛
31,000 do	43	100 do	69⅝
7,000 do....b3	43½	100 do....s10	69
1,000 Mo. 6s, Is. to H.& St. Joseph R	46½	40 do	69¾
4,500 La. State 6s	56	200 do	69½
3,000 Cal. State 7s	76½	200 do....s30	68¾
5,000 Georgia St. 6s	66	100 do....s15	68⅞
2,000 Hud. R. R. C.B.c	70½	50 do....s10	69¼
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	93	100 Cleve. & Toledo R.	30⅝
2,000 Terre H.&A. 2d m	18	400 do....b30	30½
2,000 C.B.&Q. R. 8℘c.B	92	750 do	30½
2,000 Chic.& R'k Isl. B.	92	100 do....s10	30½
10 American Ex. Bank	78	500 Chic. & R. I. R.	44½
25 Metropolitan Bk	84	50 do....s10	44½
10 Del. & Hud. Ca.Co.	85½	58 Chic., B. & Q. R.	62
10 Pacific M. S. Co.	79	150 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	17
5 do	78¾	26 do	17½
150 do	78	11 Mil.&P.DuC.2d Pre.	48
		10 Warren Railroad	72½

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 U.S. 5s, '74, Cou.	80	25 N. Y. Central R.	73¾
5,000 do....s10	79¾	250 do	73⅝
20,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	44	100 Panama Railroad	110¼
23,000 Mo. State 6s	43½	50 Galena & Chicago R	69⅝
1,000 Mo. 6s Iss. to H. & St. Jos. R.	47	10 do	69½
2,000 Georgia St. 6s	66	150 do	69¾
2,000 N. Y. Central 6s	92	100 Clev. & Toledo R.	30½
5,000 L.E.&W. 1stMtBs	63	50 Chi. & Rk. Isl.R.b60	44¾
25 Mechanics' Bank	93	100 do	44⅝
5 Corn Ex. Bank	78½	10 Mil.&PraDuChienR	17½
10 Hud. Riv. Railroad	33½	17 do	18

Monday, Sept. 9—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Sept. 7, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 31:

Decrease in Loans	$1,923,244
Decrease in Specie	3,210,883
Increase in Circulation	450,426
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	6,344,949

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Sept. 8, 1860.	Sept. 7, 1861.	Aug. 31, 1861.
Capital	$69,758,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	127,999,839	139,158,230	141,081,474
Specie	19,187,713	41,887,230	45,098,113
Circulation	9,538,824	8,890,581	8,440,155
Gross Deposits	101,184,286	128,934,210	134,343,805
Exchanged	24,072,605	14,843,149	13,907,795
Undrawn	77,112,681	114,091,061	120,436,010
In Sub-Treasury	5,533,650	13,094	8,851,608

The present Bank return is mainly influenced by the operations of the Associated Banks with the United States Treasury Department. The Government deposit is reduced about $5,000,000, and the amount of Treasury paper in the Loan column is reduced about $1,500,000, partly in overdue Treasury Notes, and the remainder on the 7.30 subscription refunded by the Department. The ordinary or Mercantile line of Loans and Discounts is comparatively steady, a little lower than on the previous statement. The gain in Specie to the Sub-Treasury is greater by about a million of dollars than the loss to the Bank line, the difference being made up by receipts from California, &c.

The market for Money opened for the present week with a fair inquiry at 5@6 ℘ cent. on demand Loans, but generally dull on Discounts. The Foreign Exchange market is ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. firmer on London, the Bankers' quotation ranging 107¾@108, as against 107½@107¾ ℘ cent. last week. The popular subscriptions to the New 7.30 ℘ cent. National Loan were renewed with considerable spirit at the Sub-Treasury to-day, and foot up as near as we could ascertain at 3 o'clock, between $400,000@$450,000 for the day.

The Stock Exchange opened at steady prices at the early Board to-day, but without much spirit in the speculative dealings, until the Western shares were reached, when a fair business was done in Galena and Chicago, Cleveland and Toledo, and Rock Island, at the full rates of Saturday afternoon. On the National securities, the business at the First Board was at about Saturday's prices, but later in the day an advance of ½ ℘ cent. was paid for $50,000 registered 6 ℘ cent. Stock of 1881, and 80 ℘ cent. for $20,000 5s of 1874 coupon. The two-year Treasury 6 ℘ cents. were in request at 98⅝@¾ ℘ cent. The State Stocks were lower on Missouris and Tennessees, until the afternoon, when Missouris were wanted at 43⅝@¾ ℘ cent. A rumor obtained that the Government will soon interdict further dealings in any of the Southern State Stocks, except Marylands, Kentuckys and Missouris, until the return of the other States to their loyalty to the Union. We were unable to confirm the rumor on anything like official authority. It is stated, however, that the United States Marshal has interdicted the further transfer of New-York Central shares from Southern ownership by the agents in this City, Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., and the further payment of Dividends to Southern Shareholders. The same course will, doubtless, be adopted in regard to other Dividend Securities held by the people of the disloyal States. Late this afternoon, the market assumed general firmness, and prices made higher, in most cases, than the printed sales, viz.:

Central	73⅜	Missouris	43¾
Erie	28¾	Pacific	78¾
Toledo	30⅜	Panama	110¾
Rock Island	44⅜	United States, 1881	90
Galena	69⅜	Treasury Notes '63	98¾

The bidding for the City Bank Shares again improved, in several instances, but was lower for New-York, Phenix, and Corn Exchange.

New-York	81	American Exchange	78
Manhattan	115	Pacific	95
Merchants	83½	Bank of the Republic	78½
Mechanics	90	Bank of North America	75½
America	96	Metropolitan	84
Phœnix	84	Market	80
Tradesmen's	90	Nassau	80
Chemical	400	Shoe & Leather	78
Fulton	110	Corn Exchange	76
Butchers & Drovers	101	Continental	67
Mechanics & Traders	100	St. Nicholas	60
Seventh Ward	112	Marine	70
State of New-York	76	Commonwealth	65
Commerce	78½	Importers & Traders	78
Broadway	110	Park	88
Mercantile	100		

N. Y. Central sixes	91	Mich.So.&N.In.s.f.7℘c.	75
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100½	Pac.R.7s,guar'd by Mo.	39
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76	100	Illinois Cen. 7 ℘ c. '75	92¼
N. Y. C. 7s, convert. '76	100	T.H.&A.sec'ds.8℘c.,'70	17
Erie firsts, '68	104	L.C.&Mil.L.Gt.Bonds	10
Erie seconds, '59	98½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Erie seconds extended	96	C.&N.W.firsts.3d series	39
Erie thirds, '83	84	Chi. & N. W. seconds	15½
Erie fourths, '80	70	N. J. Central seconds	100
Hudson firsts '69	102½	Gal. & Chic. firsts	96
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	96½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	95
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	84½	Chic. & R. I. firsts	92
Clev., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c.	92	L. Erie & Wabash firsts	63¾
Mich. Cent. 8 ℘ c. '82	97	L. Erie & W. seconds	23
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. firsts	80	Del.,Lack.& W. firsts	98
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. s. f. bs	68	Buffalo and State Line	95
N. Indiana firsts	81½	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	73

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has issued a proclamation announcing the extinguishment, by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, of $300,801 01 of the debt of that State, during the year ending the 1st inst., as follows:

Stock Loans	$300,050 00
Interest Certificates	[illegible]
Relief Notes canceled	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien Railroad makes the following satisfactory exhibit:

For passengers	[illegible]
For freight	[illegible] 14
For sundries	1,814 96
Total for last week in August, 1861	$35,428 01
Total for last week in August, 1860	15,067 17
Increase	$20,370 84
Earnings for Aug. 3, 1861	$90,461 33
Earnings for Aug. 3, 1860	60,228 67
Increase	$30,232 66
Earnings for first eight months of 1861	$646,967 08
Earnings for first eight months of 1860	380,669 34
Increase	$266,297 54

The Coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal is as follows:

	Week ending Sept. 7.	Total for season.
Del. and Hudson Canal Co....tons	23,470	475,041
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	16,835	416,819
Total tons	40,305	892,860

For the corresponding period last year:

Del. and Hudson Canal Co....tons	11,898	296,938
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	25,987	455,387
Total tons	37,885	753,325

The rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. Brandt, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, are as follows for steamer *Asia*, leaving Wednesday, Sept. 11. Mails close 10½ A. M.:

London—60 days' sight	107¾ ℘ cent.
London—3 days' sight	108¾ ℘ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight, ℘ dollar	5f. 35c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ℘ dollar	5f. 31¼c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ℘ guilder	40c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ℘ marc banco	35¼c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ℘ florin	40¼c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ℘ rix dollar	77c.

Messrs. Thompson Brothers are offering for sale New-York State and United States securities, in amounts to suit, and are also dealers in Treasury Notes for investment or Custom-house uses.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans.		Specie.	
	Sept. 7.	Aug. 31.	Sept. 7.	Aug. 31.
Bk. of New-York	5,212,897	5,367,087	1,509,983	1,592,640
Manhattan Co.	5,470,509	5,533,909	1,837,024	2,038,809
Merchants' Bank	5,447,876	5,531,352	1,916,354	1,820,309
Mechanics' Bank	4,258,254	4,331,202	1,175,690	1,249,732
Union Bank	2,906,406	2,957,409	708,589	939,740
Bank of America	6,182,311	6,100,249	3,933,583	4,675,150
Phenix Bank	3,991,734	3,893,750	1,916,878	2,241,897
City Bank	2,647,060	2,624,717	1,192,458	1,171,750
Tradesmen's Bank	2,011,354	1,068,066	1,322,927	203,415
Fulton Bank	1,351,065	1,377,579	1,160,525	1,172,357
Chemical Bank	1,891,402	1,944,683	2,985,796	3,036,181
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,137,308	2,155,411	475,836	472,062
National Bank	2,454,876	2,482,286	819,604	880,486
Butch.& Drov. Bk	1,881,067	1,895,399	344,239	408,728
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	1,019,618	1,032,832	378,795	408,817
Greenwich Bank	559,544	572,256	336,707	379,086
Leather Man. Bk.	1,892,568	1,801,443	489,165	528,259
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,157,410	1,159,335	509,386	602,060
Bk. St. New-York	4,004,953	4,076,550	1,418,865	1,277,728
Am. Exchange Bk.	8,736,190	8,938,062	2,498,704	2,647,196
Bk. of Commerce	16,241,215	16,473,841	2,560,069	2,930,860
Broadway Bank	3,060,797	3,100,468	603,889	889,862
Ocean Bank	1,579,896	2,109,575	531,415	482,060
Mercantile Bank	2,674,813	2,567,622	932,595	867,592
Pacific Bank	1,102,779	1,131,164	265,120	257,860
Bank of Republic	3,978,757	4,100,661	995,291	856,636
Chatham Bank	820,585	820,109	198,033	119,285
People's Bank	753,635	774,446	179,426	118,943
Bank of N. Am.	2,092,602	2,125,184	450,416	327,943
Hanover Bank	1,900,798	1,937,301	207,798	269,262
Irving Bank	931,694	940,097	154,841	147,221
Metropolitan Bk.	7,914,006	7,976,374	2,275,319	2,718,872
Citizen's Bank	868,074	893,558	175,372	172,882
Nassau Bank	1,860,943	1,883,312	714,327	782,289
Market Bank	1,774,414	1,816,573	404,832	418,098
St. Nicholas Bank	1,343,985	1,323,256	117,052	171,286
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,865,189	2,905,370	241,422	303,300
Corn Exch. Bank	2,097,809	2,123,939	297,791	340,208
Continental Bank	3,466,775	3,496,566	567,220	764,780
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	1,245,821	1,259,084	156,482	201,104
Oriental Bank	598,317	620,065	120,614	130,833
Marine Bank	879,528	878,631	177,806	225,121
Atlantic Bank	689,881	695,460	88,738	70,883
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,764,151	2,789,735	400,346	501,215
Park Bank	5,491,836	5,484,278	2,150,091	2,348,178
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	977,816	930,830	236,894	274,963
Grocer's Bank	606,543	627,962	123,260	98,578
North River Bank	707,886	716,475	107,954	112,349
East River Bank	401,966	416,108	62,829	57,793
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	925,727	966,294	136,983	131,263
N.Y. DryDock Co.	347,620	308,687	75,301	73,397
N.Y. Exch. Bank	312,362	308,524	24,778	22,068
Bull's Head Bank	422,917	401,742	66,868	63,683
N.Y. County Bank	240,326	225,706	137,306	160,569
Total	139,158,230	141,081,474	41,887,230	45,098,113
	Decrease...$1,923,344		Decrease...$3,210,883	

Banks.	Circulation.		Deposits—Net.	
	Sept. 7.	Aug 31.	Sept. 7.	Aug. 31.
Bk. of New-York	365,506	358,566	4,127,214	4,295,771
Manhattan Co.	274,552	273,973	4,814,546	5,115,775
Merchants' Bank	189,948	170,317	4,338,580	4,424,034
Mechanics' Bank	261,434	258,956	3,533,749	3,674,311
Union Bank	177,766	176,459	2,592,548	3,012,881
Bank of America	134,590	133,983	7,644,062	8,221,374
Phenix Bank	127,920	118,272	4,267,165	4,580,202
City Bank	.....	.....	2,732,473	2,696,202
Tradesmen's Bank	310,569	305,405	1,100,209	1,100,704
Fulton Bank	195,145	187,160	1,880,549	1,868,218
Chemical Bank	424,690	407,893	4,371,716	4,514,393
Merch. Exch. Bk.	109,301	102,876	1,390,850	1,428,613
National Bank	120,485	111,330	1,834,246	1,913,858
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	296,257	292,250	1,411,330	1,510,656
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	159,355	154,509	1,092,982	1,197,253
Greenwich Bank	155,551	149,270	592,979	598,336
Leather Man. Bk.	286,913	248,281	1,254,321	1,256,466
Seventh Ward Bk.	180,829	175,616	908,419	978,681
Bk.St.New-York	256,540	236,886	3,182,101	3,116,495
Am.ExchangeBk.	207,949	186,778	6,905,298	7,334,307
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	9,460,941	10,413,978
Broadway Bank	353,682	328,163	2,676,021	3,012,797
Ocean Bank	80,558	77,414	1,395,856	1,536,595
Mercantile Bank	25,038	24,463	2,433,475	2,376,097
Pacific Bank	167,752	145,293	974,617	990,985
Bank of Republic	212,131	202,567	3,042,153	2,984,907
Chatham Bank	97,277	92,430	610,714	629,337
People's Bank	94,543	86,787	641,077	629,337
Bank of N. Am.	95,427	86,208	1,547,271	1,566,241
Hanover Bank	88,297	83,728	1,067,637	1,136,996
Irving Bank	115,333	114,503	713,119	739,350
Metropolitan Bk.	265,618	252,164	6,341,469	6,824,941
Citizen's Bank	146,229	138,249	729,141	761,756
Nassau Bank	148,888	146,460	1,567,407	1,674,349
Market Bank	182,287	175,114	1,351,459	1,409,332
St. Nicholas Bank	86,403	78,378	778,562	842,442
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	246,485	212,580	1,684,147	1,812,288
Corn Exch. Bank	150,630	147,407	1,412,041	[illegible]
ContinentalBank	202,724	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Bank	158,232	148,313	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	97,890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	194,922	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Park Bank	230,533	212,480	5,733,450	5,969,068
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	85,904	81,625	812,427	845,477
Grocers' Bank	50,628	50,245	462,710	464,228
North River Bank	71,789	70,953	540,890	582,383
East River Bank	99,340	94,738	314,348	305,927
Manuf.y&Mer.Bk	124,953	114,165	604,440	654,530
N.Y.DryDock Co.	124,591	121,758	167,700	152,348
N.Y.Exch.Bank	78,354	74,848	254,579	243,604
Bull's Head Bank	132,905	119,827	367,893	349,169
N.Y.CountyBank	63,016	63,521	296,066	285,891
Total	8,890,581	8,440,155	114,091,061	120,436,010
	Increase.....$450,426		Decrease...$6,344,949	

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Monday, Sept. 9.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State 5s, 73½; Reading Railroad, 18⅜; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅝. Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 dis.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Sept. 9, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 100 bbls. Ashes, 27,871 bbls. Flour, 445 bbls. and 189 bags Corn Meal, 169,136 bushels Wheat, 191,575 bushels Corn, 338 bushels Rye, 430 bushels Barley, 1,903 bushels Oats, 1,488 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,320 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were light to-day, at $5 25 for Pots, and Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 850 bags, at 13¾c.@15c. ℘ ℔., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been quiet, but very firm, to-day. Sales 600 bales, on a basis of 22c.@22½c. for Middling Uplands, ℘ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The available supply of State and Western Flour has been more extensive, to-day. Holders have been generally eager to sell, though not disposed to make any important concessions to buyers. The demand has been mainly for low grades, especially of State, which are wanted by shippers. Prices have been tending dowards. Sales 18,000 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 35@$4 45, poor to choice extra State at $4 65@$5, mainly at $4 70@$4 75, afloat and delivered; rejected do. do., at $4 10@$4 30; Superfine Western at $4 30@$4 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois, at $4 60@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 65@$5 65; inferior extra Ohio at $4 85@$4 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $5@$5 10 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 35 @$4 45
Extra State	4 65 @ 5 00
Superfine Western	4 30 @ 4 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 60 @ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 65 @ 5 65
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 85 @ 4 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 00 @ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 15 @ 6 10
Fancy Genesee	5 00 @ 5 10
Extra Genesee	5 15 @ 6 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 75 @ 6 50

Southern Flour in more demand but heavy. Sales 1,950 bbls., at $5@$5 65 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 70@$8 50 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate request at former rates; sales 500 bbls. extra, at $4 65@$6 50 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $2 25@$3 50 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is less sought after, at $2 80 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered to-day, and

The tendency of prices of all other than prime lots has been in favor of buyers. The export demand has been active; that from millers moderate. Of the receipts to-day a portion had been sold ahead of arrival and duly reported by us, including some 30,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, now in course of delivery. The actual sales to-day were 190,600 bushels, including White Canada at $1 25; White Western, poor to very choice, at $1 22@$1 30; Amber Western, $1 17@$1 18; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 12@$1 16; damaged do., at $1 10; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, at $1 09@ $1 11; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at 94c.@$1 09; Racine Spring, at $1 03@$1 05; Chicago Spring, 95c.@$1 03; Amber State, $1 17; Red State, poor to prime, $1 10@$1 15; new White Kentucky, at$1 23@$1 29 ⅌ bushel. Corn was plenty and cheaper early in the day, but toward the close prime lots were held firmly; sales 206,000 bushels, at 45c.@48½c. for very poor to choice mixed Western; 50c.@51c. for Western Yellow, ⅌ bushel. Oats are in less demand, including Canadian, at 27c.@30c. Western, at 32½c.@33½c., and State at 33½c.@34c. ⅌ bushel. Rye, Sales 5,400 bushels Canadian to arrive, at 67c. ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Barley. 5,000 bushels Barley Malt were sold, at 75c.@77½c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in slack request, at 35c.@60c. for new and old, chiefly the former, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inquired for, and are steady. We quote new at 22c.@28c.; last year's crop at 16c.@24c.; and crop of 1859 at 8c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

METALS—Have been lightly dealt in, at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 107 hhds. of all kinds, including Porto Rico, at 22c.@34c.; English Island, at 20c.@30c.; and Cuba Muscovado, at 21c.@23c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been depressed, and Common has declined at $4 50@$4 62½ per 310 lbs., with sales of 1,800 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited demand, at $1 25 ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Continue quiet, though quotations for the principal kinds are unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in demand and sales have been made of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $13 75@$14 for Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive at 5¼c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Lard is in fair request at former rates; sales 750 tierces and bbls. poor to choice, at 8¾c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in good demand and is steady; sales since our last 470 bbls., at $12 50@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ⅌ bbl. The award of the Government contract was made on the following terms: 280 bbls., deliverable 10th inst., at $14 60; 1,150 bbls., deliverable 24th inst., at $14 75; 1,156 bbls., deliverable 17th inst., at $14 75; and 876 bbls., deliverable 10th inst., at $14 87½ ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams at $14@$15 ⅌ bbl. Butter is salable, at 8c.@11½c. for Western, and 9½c.@14½c. for State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in request at 5c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales 70 tcs., in lots, at $6 37½@$7 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Sales 5,000 sacks Liverpool Fine on terms not ascertained.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 1,380 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¾c.@8c.; with 1,000 boxes Havana on private terms; and 39 hhds. Melado on terms not ascertained, ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are advancing. Messrs. STUART quote theirs thus: Best quality Loaf, 10¾c.; best quality Crushed, 10¾c.; Circle A—Crushed, 10c.; Granulated, 10¼c.; Ground, 10c., cash, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 25,000 lbs., at 8¼c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 450 bbls., at 18c.; holders generally ask 18½c., ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been very moderate to-day, owing to the firmness of shipowners. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10¾d.@11½d.; Corn, 10d.@10½d. ⅌ bush.; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; Lard, and Butter, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11½d. ⅌ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ⅌ tierce; Oil, Brandy, Bacon and Lard, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Tallow and Whalefoots, 35s. ⅌ ton; Hops, ¾d. ⅌ lb. For Havre—Flour, 80c. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 23c. ⅌ bushel. The charters included a bark for Marseilles, heavy Pipe Staves, at $45; a brig for Cadiz, light Pipe Staves, at $40; and a brig to a port in Ireland, direct, with Grain, on terms not made public.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 28
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 29
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 4
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 5
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 7
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 11
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 14
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	Sept. 14
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 18
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 25
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 28
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
FROM AMERICA.			
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Congress	New-York	Havre	Sept. 19
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 21
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Sept. 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Asia*, will close at the Post-office (to-morrow,) Wednesday, at 10 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

MR. ROBERT SIMPSON, FORMERLY of West Auckland, in the County of Durham, England, butcher. This gentleman is requested to communicate at once with Messrs. BOWSER & WARD, Solicitors, Bishop Auckland, County of Durham, England, from whom he will hear of something to his advantage.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCHOOL-BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Constantly on hand, a large assortment of SCHOOL and CLASSICAL BOOKS and STATIONERY, which we offer to teachers and others at lowest possible prices, wholesale and retail.

MUSIC FOR THE PIANO.—A very large assortment constantly on hand, and NEW MUSIC received as soon as published. Music, Magazines, &c., bound to order.

HOWE & FERRY, the old stand, 76 BOWERY.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Will open at Retail
ON
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9,
Their Fall Importation of
FRENCH, GERMAN,
AND
BRITISH DRY GOODS,
viz:
SILKS, MERINOS, OTTOMAN VELOURS,
MUSLIN DE LAINES, PLAIDS,
STUFF GOODS, &c., &c.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

A CARD.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, having purchased a large lot of Bombazines at panic prices, is offering them at retail at less than cost of importation.

Also, Black and Second Mourning Silks in every style and quality, at unusually low prices, together with a large and general assortment of desirable Mourning Goods, purchased during the recent panic, which he is offering at little more than half cost of importation. Special attention is called to Black Silks at 6s. and $1 per yard.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 AND 206 6TH-AV.,
Now Opening,
FROM THE CASH AUCTIONS:
FALL STYLES HAT RIBBONS,
NEW EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS, VEILS, &c.
Full Stock FALL STYLES FRENCH FLOWERS,
HEAD-DRESSES, RUCHES, &c.,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING,
Full Stock YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.,
N. B.—1,000 doz. BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES—ALL THE FALL AND WINTER COLORS—63 CTS. A PAIR.
R. H. MACY.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER IS selling woven corsets, nice shapes, hook fronts, at 75 cents; also, Paris patent worleys, very cheap; watch-spring skirts, her own make at 50 cents, and made to order. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves, at No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Misses' corsets and skirts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail. A. DEMAREST, Engraver, 182 Broadway, corner John-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Howard Hotel, Nos. 180 and 182 Broadway,
New-York City, Sept. 6, 1861.

RETRENCHMENT BEING THE ORDER of the day, the proprietor of the Howard Hotel, desirous of keeping pace with the times, has determined to reduce the price of board from two dollars to *one dollar and fifty cents per day*. The same attention which has ever characterised the cuisine of this well-known business hotel will continue to be exercised as heretofore.

J. E. KINGSLEY.

BOARD WANTED IN FIFTH-AVENUE.—A gentleman and his wife, of respectability, without children, want to rent furnished rooms in 5th-av., above 17th-st. preferred, either first, or second floor, with private table, for the Winter, where there are no other boarders. Address A. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a large, well-furnished room with board in a private family. To desirable parties terms would be exceedingly moderate. No objection to children. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

NO. 80 TENTH-STREET.—TO LET, TO GENtlemen only, parlors on the first floor, handsomely furnished; the house is centrally located, near 5th-av.; breakfast served in the apartments if desired; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN suits or singly, to let, with board, at prices to suit the times. Location desirable—between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND bedroom connecting, for a gentleman and wife, and one or two single rooms, at No. 73 State-st., near Henry. Accommodation first-class, and terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A QUIET, GENTEEL FAMILY, without boarders or children, offer two desirable rooms to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, friends, at $11 and $12 per week. Situation delightful. References unexceptionable required and given. No. 152 West 25th-st.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT rooms, having gas, bath, &c., can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square; terms for two persons, $9 to $14 per week, according to rooms desired; dinner at 6 o'clock; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—NO. 105 WEST 14TH-ST.—A SUITE of rooms on the second or third floor with board; the house is first-class, and the situation really superior to any on the street, being opposite the church and open through to 15th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE or single gentlemen, can obtain good board and rooms on second floor, at moderate terms, by applying at No. 122 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, within a few minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON the third floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; the house has all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 34 6th-st., one door east of 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD like to accommodate a gentleman and wife with a second story front room and board for the Winter; location up town, and accessible. Address S., Box 25 Post-office.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suite of front rooms, on the second or third floor, can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, the second floor of a well-furnished house. A good arrangement can be made for the Winter. Apply at No. 59 West 27th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN may find partial board, and a quiet, New-England home, convenient to the cars and ferries, by applying at No. 43 Willoughby-st.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A Scotch lady, having a large room, with a large closet well furnished with gas, bath and other conveniences, will take a gentleman and wife, or a single gentleman to board. The house is pleasantly situated, a few minutes' walk from the Wall-st. or Fulton ferry. Address Mrs. A. STARLING, Brooklyn Post-office, or C. R., Box No. 1,455 New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board in a genteel and strictly private family, where there are no other boarders or children; they will require a second story front sitting-room and bedroom, well furnished, and are willing to pay a fair price; the vicinity of Washington or Madison-square preferred; the best of reference furnished and expected. Address A. B., Box No. 3,108 Post-office, stating location and terms.

$12 A MONTH FOR ONE GENTLEMAN, and $18 for two, in a strictly private house. A very desirable, well-furnished, large front room (parlor) to let; very suitable for gentlemen in business down town. Apply at No. 187 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park. If required, breakfast may be given and served in the room.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH-AV., BROADWAY AND TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—Families and single gentlemen desiring to make permanent arrangements can now secure elegantly furnished rooms, having baths attached, with board on very moderate terms, in this quiet family Hotel. Private tables if required.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV. HOTEL—Gentlemen may rent furnished rooms, with every convenience and comfort. Board if required. Or would rent a suite of rooms and the large front parlor on first floor to a family of adults who wish to live nicely and board. Inquire at No. 58 West 23d-st.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A WIDow lady, of respectability, living in a healthy location in Brooklyn, wishes to take one or two children to board on moderate terms. They will have all the comforts of a good home, and be kindly treated. Address Mrs. GOBBETT, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A suite of rooms, parlor floor, corner house, with side-windows, airy, with good view, handsomely furnished, with first-class private table, to a respectable family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board $6 per week.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN EAST 33-d-st., would let a second story front room, to a lady and gentleman, or to two gentlemen wishing to room together. The house has all the modern improvements. Undoubted references given and required. Address B. S., Station F, 3d-av.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, suitable for one or two first-class families requiring superior accommodations. Private table only. Also, a large comfortable room for a single gentleman.

BOARDING IN WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—An entire second floor, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house and private family, to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or small family. Address J. L., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR GENtlemen, at Prescott's public house, No. 30 East Houston-st., one block from Broadway; these rooms are in nice order, and let at a very moderate price. Further particulars at No. 75 Chambers-st.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN A PRIVATE family, a parlor and bedroom for a single gentleman. Please describe locality and accommodation, and state price, with or without partial board. Address Box No. 1,807 New-York Post-office.

BROOKLYN.—THREE SINGLE GENTLEMEN may obtain good rooms, with partial board, in a private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square, elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board; terms moderate; house just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, IN A private family, above 10th-st., where there are no other boarders. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address J. B. S, Box No. 4,723 N. Y. Post-office.

TUITION.—BOARD WANTED, BY A LADY, who will in exchange give music lessons; is fully competent, and of large experience; references of the first class given. Address L. H. B., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

PARTIES DESIRING A PLEASANT AND permanent home, may obtain desirable rooms, containing every convenience, in suite or single, with board, at No. 53 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PLEASant rooms on the second or third floor can be obtained, with board, in a small family, at No. 132 Clinton-st., between Amity and Congress sts. References required.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—Handsomely furnished apartments, en suite and single, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let to respectable parties.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMmodated with a pleasant room and board in a private family, at No. 16 West 19th-st., near 5th-av. References exchanged.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET on second floor, with or without board. Apply to No. 75 Amity-st.

TO LET—AT NO 5 BOND-ST., A FURNISHED room to gentlemen, without board.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN ESTABLISHED BOOK BUSINESS.—The business is without a dollar of debt, is soundly based, and legitimately profitable. To a man of strict integrity and ethical habits, who can bring $20,000 in cash, one-half the business will be given. There are no risks, and the work is simple and light. Address, with real name, BOOKS, Box No. 139 *Times* Office. All communications will be held confidential.

$1,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—in a legitimate brokerage business, fully established, and making from $6,000 to $10,000 per year, even in these times. Association and location the very best. Address BROKER, Box 103 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY WITH A GOOD STOCK of groceries, wines and liquors, and a good horse and wagon. Apply at No. 170 East 24th-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits, from one dollar to one thousand dollars.

DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

CAUTION.
TREASURY NOTES.

The following 6 per cent. two year Treasury Notes having been stolen from us, the public is cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same:

B 2,876, dated July 26—$500.
A 823, dated July 16—$500.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 43 Wall-st.

TREASURY NOTES,
For payment of duties or for investment,
Bought and sold by
KETCHUM, SON & CO.
No. 40 Exchange-place

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.
UNITED STATES STOCKS, and
UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
For sale, in amounts to suit, by
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS.

The highest market price paid for Land Warrants, by P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 11 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1861.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE PREFERRED and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1861.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1861.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per cent. on the capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 14th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 14th inst., inclusive.

JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st., N. Y., Sept. 2, 1861.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (10 per cent.) will be paid to the stockholders on demand at this office.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured, thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.

GEO. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.

What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—THE SUBSCRIBER CAN offer to those desiring a country residence for the Winter good rooms in a substantially built house, within one hour's ride of the City. Location South Orange, N. J. For further particulars, apply of THOS. FENNER, No. 40 Vesey-st., or the subscriber, HENRY FENNER, South Orange, N. J.

TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENTLEMEN who would like a quiet home, can be accommodated with board in a private family, at Elizabeth, N. J. Trains to and from New-York 24 times a day, and commutation fare low. Any communication left at the *Times* Office for A. Z., Box No. 105, will be immediately attended to.

BOARD AT YONKERS FOR THE FALL and Winter, at one of the finest locations on the Hudson, near to steamboat landing or dépôt; six boats and ten trains daily; good board and terms very low; gas in the house. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, AT CORNWALL.—A few families can be accommodated with good board and fine large rooms at Linden Park. Terms very moderate during the Fall and Winter months. Only ten minutes' ride from landing. Inquire of C. ROGERS, No. 155 Fulton-st., or address Mrs. C. H. RING, Cornwall.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address,

B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 19. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st.

AT NO. 96 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET,

The Misses AUBERT'S School for Young Ladies reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.

Now in its forty-second year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have been members of the school for the past year: Rev. Dr. Hatfield; Rev. Dr. Spencer; Rev. Dr. Dowling; Rev. S. M. Isaacs; Rev. C. K. Imbrie; Hon. W. F. Havemeyer; Gen. Irvin McDowell; Gen. Ewen; Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Stephen P. Russell, Esq.; James Marsh, Esq.; Charles N. Talbot, Esq.; E. H. Van Winkle, M. D.; Dr. Sanford, of Ravenswood; Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City; and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular. Parents are invited to call.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.

Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.

Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.,)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.

MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President,
Mrs. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals,

will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY

Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The Course of Instruction is thorough, comprehensive, and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to Music, Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished Professors and Teachers.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcome to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent if desired.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 309 West 22d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9. The rapid success of this school proves the superiority of the German method of instruction, on which it is conducted. All the English branches thoroughly taught; particular care paid to the German and French languages. Spanish and Latin in the higher classes of the male department only. Thorough instruction in the higher branches of mathematics, Book-keeping, Natural History and Philosophy, Chemistry, Geography, Astronomy, American and Universal History, Penmanship, Drawing, gymnastics, in both the female and male departments. No extra charge for any branch of instruction. Circulars, containing full particulars, may be had at Westerman's, No. 440 Broadway; at Howe & Ferry's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the Institute.

R. DULON, P. D. H. GEREKE, P. D.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, the 17th of September. The Misses Bucknall and Prof. Abram Mills, who participates in the management of the Institution, earnestly request a punctual attendance of their pupils. In the Primary Department young children are carefully instructed in a preparatory course of study.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Circulars at the principal bookstores.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCed Officer, in connection with an English and Classical Education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in Music, Painting and French, under experienced professors. Twenty pupils instructed in the Normal Class, tuition free, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. For catalogue address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M. Fall Term opens Sept. 13.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—The thirty-eighth Annual Session of this school for thorough instruction in the Natural Sciences and Civil Engineering, will begin Sept. 18, 1861. A department for instruction in Military Science and Art has been instituted. Inquiries may be addressed to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director of Rens. Pol Institute, Troy, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at No. 469 Hudson-st..

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26.

WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.

GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

MISS R. F. HEUMAN'S GERMAN, FRENCH and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, No. 270 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL WILL open TUESDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

HENRY-ST. GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 292 Henry-st.
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REOPENING, SEPT. 2.

Young gentlemen fitted for business or for College. Terms moderate. See the Circular.

J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

MISS E. LENDRUM WILL REOPEN HER School on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. The Institute stages will convey pupils, residing at a distance from the school, to and from the Institute.

While the depression of business in the community continues, 20 per cent. discount will be made in the rates of tuition in the English department and the languages, when paid according to the conditions established by the Trustees.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary of the Board.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,

Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York. Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS HAVENS

Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that she will reopen her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on MONDAY, Sept. 16, At No. 250 Madison-av. (Murray Hill.)

Her school circulars may be had on application at her residence, or by mail, and at the leading bookstores.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
NO. 75 HENRY-STREET,
Will reopen on Monday, Sept. 2.
SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL

French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

MME. A. COUTAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 279 5th-av.,
Corner of 31st-st.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1861.

MISS KENNEDY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs., reopens Sept. 16. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'

French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

MISS HAINES,

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her SCHOOL, No. 10 Grammercy-park, East 20th-st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.,
reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French, German, English and Spanish Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopens Monday, Sept. 16.

THE DOVER INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH Classical and Military Boarding School, at Dover, Morris County, N. J., accessible twice a day by railroad, will reopen on Monday, 16th inst. Circulars obtained by addressing the Principal, WILLIAM S. HALL, or of Messrs. RICE & ANDREWS, National Teachers' Institute, No. 395 Broadway.

A LADY HAVING A SELECT SCHOOL would like to procure some scholars, to fill up vacancies; if desired, would form a class for young ladies in the afternoon; or would like a situation as visiting governess, teaching Music, French, and the English branches; can give the best of reference as to capabilities. Call at No. 22 West 29th-st., after 2 o'clock.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies, No. 258 West 23d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. A punctual attendance of pupils is requested. A class of oil-painting and Grecian art on Saturdays, taught by Mme. Cauchois. Particular attention given to the primary department.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I., enters on its twenty-eighth session Sept. 9. Parents desiring for their daughters a sound and polite education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, will obtain circulars at the Institute, or at the store of Mr. Brown, No. 819 Broadway.

THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE for young ladies, Bloomfield, N. J., will reopen on Sept. 18. Terms for board and tuition in all the English branches, including French, Latin, and Drawing, $40 per quarter. Number of boarding pupils limited to 12. Mme. M. BALQUE, Principal.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

BROOKLYN.—FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, No. 92 Hampden-st., (Elliott-place,) between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place. This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars and further particulars as to terms, &c., address as above.

L. J. SIMONIN and T. P. CORDALLY, Principals.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE MISSES HOWLAND'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 22 East 36th-st., second door east of Madison-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 18, when a punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 36th-st.

PROFESSOR WEST'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Brooklyn Heights Seminary will reopen on Monday, the 16th of September. For circulars or personal inquiry, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE, NO. 147 MADISON-AVENUE—Reopens Sept. 16. Principal, Mme. DON BERNARD, née De Rochefermoy, formerly French teacher of Rutgers Institute. There is a Primary Department.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S BOARDING School, Collegiate and Commercial, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, reopens Sept. 2. Terms $200 per annum. References: Mr. E. Ponvert, No. 30 Broad-st.; Mr. E. Plunkett, No. 130 Broadway.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Additional advantages for boarders, at reduced rates. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

SCHOOLS.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN OF education and experience in teaching, a partnership in a classical school. Would invest capital if desired. Address M. A., Post-office, Station B.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 13 West 24th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 18.

MME. A. A. LE DUC'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Day School for young ladies, No. 406 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, apply as above.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

THE PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 11 West 27th-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

AARON RAND, Principal.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY—No. 18 Tompkins-place.

A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS S. A. SHEPARD WILL REOPEN her School on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 171 East 13th-st.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, NOS. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. [illegible], with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 37 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 16 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will commence its Seventh Semi-Annual Term on MONDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars obtained at the Institute.

C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE COLLEGIATE and Commercial Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence Sept. 9.

JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE.
FOR LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY EDUCATION.
NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.

This institution will be opened on the 1st of October next. It will be under the direction of Dr. C. S. Henry, Prof. George W. Greene and Dr. E. H. Cressy, who, with a body of able professors, will form the Faculty of Instruction. Its object is to give a thoroughly liberal education; such as is given in our best colleges, and, in addition, such a course of instruction in military science and art as will prepare its graduates to become competent officers for our militia and for the service of their country. The discipline will be military, with daily drill, and with camp instruction during a portion of every year. The regular collegiate course will occupy four years; but boys of 12 to 14 years of age will be admitted to a preparatory course of one or two years, according to their capacity and attainments.

TERMS—$300 per annum for board and instruction, payably half-yearly in advance. For further information address Rev. Dr. CRESSY, Secretary of the Faculty.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., September, 1861.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

A French and English Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. For full information call or write for a circular.

REV. D C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 15th-st.,

Commencing its eleventh year, will be reopened on MONDAY NEXT, Sept 16, to old and new pupils.

MME. MARTINET'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 21st-st.,
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
No. 15 East 31st-st.,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. Catalogues, of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

GLEN COVE SEMINARY—FAMILY BOARDing and day School, Long Island. This institution will reopen for boarding or day pupils on Sept. 16. Terms $25 per quarter of 12 weeks. English Branches and music included. For further particulars address the Principal, Mrs. E. W. SYMS, Glen Cove, L. I. For circulars, inquire at No. 41 Grove-st.

TO A CLERGYMAN OR LAYMAN.—THE advertiser has a neat, handsome cottage, a few miles from the City. To a person competent to teach the English and modern languages, the rent will be given for the education and board of a boy 12 years of age. Address E. H., Box No. 60 New-York City Post-office.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, near 5th-av., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9. New scholars admitted are only under 14 years of age. French is the language of the school.

LIMITED TO TEN PUPILS.—A GRADUATE of Yale, an experienced and successful teacher, will open a school in or near 5th-av., strictly limited as above. The very best testimonials and references. For particulars address YALE, care of H. E. Reddish, 123 Fulton-st.

MISS WRIGHT, NO. 47 EAST 23D-ST., will reopen her Day School for a limited number of young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

TEACHERS.

A LADY TEACHER WANTED—TO TEACH instrumental music, also French thoroughly—a foreigner preferred—for a school in the country; an interview may be had at the store of Mr. H. TINGLEY, No. 152½ Fulton-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., Sept. 10; after that, apply by letter addressed SEMINARY.

A GERMAN LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching French, German, drawing and the rudiments of music, desires an engagement as governess to children, or lady's companion; American preferred; the highest reference given, if addressed to F. V. W., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A FRENCH LADY, A superior pianist and pupil of the first masters from Paris, wishes to give private lessons for $12 per quarter; French lessons, reading, writing and conversation, $12 per quarter. Address M., Station D, Bible House.

A PROTESTANT FRENCH GENTLEMAN, well qualified to teach his language, would like to give lessons, either private or in a boarding-school; references given and required. Address A. M., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—A LADY DESIRES A situation as governess, or as companion to a lady, or would like to travel with a family going to California or Europe; no salary required, but a pleasant home. Address A. B. C., Box No. 3,167 New-York Post-office.

AN ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL.—WANTED, A lady of culture and influence, as assistant Principal in a boarding school. Address BOARDING SCHOOL, Union-square Post-office, for one week.

AS TEACHER.—A RECENT GRADUATE OF A New-England College, and a successful teacher of several years' experience, wishes a situation. Address C. T. H., Box No. 499 N. Y. Post-office.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY—Washington-square. The fourth annual session of this law school will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 16, and continue thirty-six weeks.

The Law Library in the University will be open each morning, at 9 o'clock, to receive applications.

FOR STATE PRISON INSPECTOR,
ABRAHAM BEAL, OF KINGS COUNTY.

OFFICE OF THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
No. 15 Centre-st., Sept. 2, 1861.

The undersigned, composing the Prison Association of New-York, believing that Mr. ABRAHAM BEAL possesses in an unusual degree the necessary qualifications for properly filling the office of Prison Inspector, earnestly recommend his nomination as a candidate for Inspector of State Prisons, of the State of New-York.

For several years Mr. Beal has faithfully and zealously acted as the Agent of the Prison Association, in its work of mercy among the penal institutions of this City and State; and in all his labors has manifested that practical interest in the vital questions of prison discipline and reform, which, in our opinion, furnishes the only fit foundation for the proper fulfillment of duty on the part of an Inspector of State Prisons.

As the worthy successor of the late venerable and useful Isaac T. Hopper, Mr. Beal has given abundant evidence of remarkable adaptation to this particular department of philanthropic effort, and his selection to fill the office named, would seem to be a suitable recognition of his long labors in the cause, and would, we doubt not, be satisfactorily indorsed at the polls.

The Prison Association of New-York, by
CYRUS CURTIS, President.
R. N. HAVENS, Ex-President.
ISRAEL RUSSELL, GEORGE HALL, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN STANTON GOULD, Corresponding Secretary.
JOHN H. GRISCOM, Chairman Executive Committee.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
CHAS. A. PEABODY,
AUGUSTUS WIGGIN,
JOHN H. KEYSER,
JOHN A. PULLEN,
CLEAYTON NEWBOLD,
FRANK W. BALLARD,
GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY,
JOHN A. BRYAN,

HENRY A. OAKLEY,
HENRY P. MARSHALL,
SAMUEL A. CHURCH,
ADAM T. SACKET,
E. RICHARDSON,
JOSEPH F. JOY,
O. D. MUNN,
STEPHEN CUTTER.

WM. C. GILMAN, JR., Treasurer.
JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

We unite in the foregoing, and cordially recommend Mr. A. BEAL for the office of Inspector of State Prisons.

A. R. Wetmore,
Stewart Brown,
Howard Potter,
William Curtis Noyes,
A. Oakey Hall,
William Harmon Brown,
James W. Morrison,
Horace Holden,
Thomas B. Van Buren,
Benjamin F. Manierre,
William Allen Butler,
W. E. Caldwell,
Justin Reed,
J. Howard, Jr.,
Theodore Tilton,
James Humphrey,
William E. Dodge,
Peter Cooper,
Robert T. Haws,
John T. Hoffman,

Robert Murray,
James M. Brown,
Cyrus W. Field,
Charles W. Elliott,
Cephas Brainard,
John Sedgwick,
A. T. Lawrence,
George Embree,
Samuel T. Skidmore,
Henry Oothout,
Charles A. Davison,
William Fullerton,
H. B. Washburn,
J. Henderson,
D. Willis James,
A. F. Campbell,
William E. Dodge, Jr.,
Alexander W. Bradford,
James S. T. Stranahan,
Robert B. Minturn.

BROOKLYN, Kings County, L. I., Sept. 6, 1861.

DERROM'S PATENT COMBINATION PORTABLE HUTS, COTTAGES, &c.—This system of building is the most simple in construction, the best arranged for ventilating, cleaning, moving, &c., as well as the cheapest mode of housing yet produced. It is particularly applicable for military cantonments, railroad or similar contractors, emigrants to new countries, offices, sea-side or country Summer cottages, bathing boxes, agricultural exhibition buildings, South American buildings, &c., &c.

Any information can be obtained and orders attended to, either for the purchase of rights, or the manufacture of huts, &c., by addressing A. DERROM, Steam Carpentry, Paterson, N. J.

Refers to H. V. Butler, No. 13 Park-place, New-York.

Send for Circular.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday Edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Cinderella—Cool as a Cucumber.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Petite Drama, Vaudeville, Burletta and Farce—Curiosities at All Hours.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York Times is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There is no change of moment to note in the condition of affairs in the vicinity of Washington. Matters last night remained very much as on the night previous. An incidental skirmish or two between advanced pickets took place yesterday, but with no results of consequence.

We receive the gratifying intelligence from Washington, that the Government intends soon to put afloat two more expeditions for the Southern coast. Their exact destination is, of course, not made known, but it is surmised that they will seek landing-places in the States of South Carolina and Georgia—in the latter probably at Brunswick, the harbor of which has been so frequently extolled as one of the finest on the whole Atlantic coast.

Gen. BANKS' command is reported to be in a state of readiness at all times to move in any direction, at a moment's warning. The rebels along the Upper Potomac keep up an almost constant firing upon our men at the ferries, and at times make feints of attempting to cross, but they do not deceive anybody but themselves. It is believed that these movements are intended to prevent too close attention to works which they have in progress on the other side, on the various ferry-roads.

Commodore ROWAN, of the *Pawnee*, writing to the Secretary of the Navy from Hatteras Inlet, fully confirms the previous reports which have reached us relative to the effect in North Carolina of the recent expedition to the Inlet and its success. He states that he has received information that ten regiments have been recalled to the State from Virginia for purposes of defence. The rebels residing near the coast are deserting their homes and seeking safety in the interior, but the poorer classes remain, only awaiting protection before avowing their Union sentiments. The rebels have decided to fortify a point about ten miles below Washington, N. C.

The annual election for State officers took place in Maine yesterday, and resulted in favor of the Republicans. There were three candidates for Governor in the field—WASHBURNE, Republican; JAMIESON, War Democrat, and DANA, Peace Democrat. The vote for the latter is comparatively insignificant in most of the towns thus far heard from.

The Mozart General Committee held a meeting last evening, at which the report of their delegates to the Syracuse Convention was adopted, and also a series of resolutions, by Mayor WOOD, the most significant and important of which declares unreservedly for the maintenance of the Government, without respect to party, and for the suppression of all treason, either South or North.

The "Independent People's Convention" meets at Syracuse to-day. A considerable number of delegates and outsiders had arrived last night, and the attendance promised to be considerable. There is no indication of the policy likely to be pursued.

Mr. G. L. BOWNE, belonging in Key West, Fla., was on Sunday evening arrested at Cooperstown on a charge of treason, and has been lodged in Fort Lafayette. He had in his possession a number of letters from the South, and documents of an important character.

Through the recklessness of an engineer, a train of cars, on the Northern Central Railroad, containing a detachment of the Ira Harris Cavalry, of this City, was thrown from the track near Cockeysville, Md., and four members of the regiment were killed, and three mortally wounded. The engineer, seeing the result of his recklessness, detached the engine and run into Baltimore, where he was arrested. Besides the killed and wounded mentioned above, some half-dozen others were slightly wounded.

The Providence steamers have brought on freight from Aug. 7 to Sept. 7, two thousand one hundred bales of cotton.

The steamship *Africa* passed Cape Race early yesterday morning, and her news, which is six days later, is telegraphed from Cape Race. She left Liverpool on the 31st ult., and Queenstown on the 1st inst. The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the week had been very large—footing up some 120,000 bales, and the market closing with an advance of ⅛d. on some qualities. Breadstuffs were quiet but firm, and Provisions tending downward. The Cotton Supply question was still engaging the anxious attention of the British Press, and the Government was urged to strain every nerve to develop the cultivation of the plant in India. It is announced by the London *Globe* that during the present month the British Army in Canada is to be reinforced by *twenty-two thousand five hundred men.* No explanation is given of the reasons inducing this step, but the ones advanced on the occasion of the previous reinforcement will hardly do now. The most important political movement on the continent is the promulgation of a diplomatic circular by Baron RICASOLI, the Italian Minister, in which he explains that the prevailing brigandism near the Neapolitan provinces is inspired from Rome, and asserts that the Government will not pause in its efforts for the unity of Italy. This document was considered of so much importance that the Cardinal ANTONELLI was preparing a reply to it. The Hungarian question was still in an unsettled condition. The Emperor of Russia has issued a conciliatory rescript to the Governor of Poland. Another complication seems to be growing up for Russia, in Finland. A deputation of Finlanders had been arrested by the Russian authorities while on their way to demand a separation.

The Commission appointed to frame a new Charter for this City, met yesterday afternoon and organized permanently by the election of W. M. EVARTS as President, JOHN HARDY and FRANK W. BALLARD as Clerks, and P. H. GALLAGHER as Sergeant-at-Arms. Except the ordering of their proceedings to be published, no business was transacted, and the Commission adjourned until Wednesday.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, laid over and passed a large number of street-openings. A series of resolutions, complimentary to Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, and tendering him the hospitalities of the City, was adopted unanimously. The reports from the Comptroller showed that there have been expended for the families of Volunteers, $103,873 06, for the relief of 21,977 persons; there have been $449,107 11 expended on account of the Croton Water Extension and new reservoir. Pending the consideration of Central Park matters, the Board adjourned for want of a quorum. The Board of Councilmen held a brief and unimportant meeting, the only matter of public interest being the reduction of the appropriation under the head of "Errors and Delinquencies," from $160,000 to $4,000. The Comptroller was called upon for information as to the ownership of a ferry running from Cortlandt-street to the north side of Staten Island—probably that of Mr. LAW, removed from the Battery, whence he was shut off some months ago.

The Stock Market opened steady yesterday, and closed firm in the afternoon: Governments, of 1881, 90 ⅌ cent.; New-York Central, 73¾. Exchange ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. higher; 107¾@108 on London.

The receipts and sales of Breadstuffs yesterday were heavy. Prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn, however, generally favored buyers during the day. An additional rise in freights exercised a depressive influence on the market, as it tended to check export movements. There was not much inquiry for Cotton, but prices were very well supported. Cuba Sugars and Rio Coffee were in fair request, as were also the principal kinds of Provisions. A moderate demand prevailed for Tallow, Hops and Whisky, the latter having declined. Common Resin was cheaper. The changes in other branches of trade were not im portant.

The Decline of the Rebellion.

As the outbreak of the rebellion found its leaders a coalition for active operations, with definiteness of purpose and unity of counsels, the result of years of preparations, during which they had exclusive possession of the Government, which they believed they had so thoroughly undermined by corrupting the loyalty of a large number of its officers as to render it incapable of any vigorous action for its permanence or safety, their policy was clearly that of a vigorous offensive, and to strike an overwhelming blow before any effectual resistance could be offered. Up to the bombardment of Fort Sumter the hands of the Government were tied by the sentiment of a large party at the North against coercion. At that moment the rebels were relatively stronger than they have been at any subsequent one. They had an excitable population which could, by appeals to their pride, their love of power and hatred to the North, be called, in mass, almost instantly into the field, and in a condition well fitted for any enterprise which had a smack of hazard, or one in which the dash which distinguishes Southern character would be a good substitute for military training. Both their internal and foreign commerce were entirely free. Not a single industry had been interrupted. If they did not have the sympathy of foreign Powers, they certainly impressed them with the conviction they thus could not be put down by any force that Government could exact. The North was divided and only united by the conduct of the rebels themselves. It took it, always slow in its deliberations and action, a long time to come to the conviction that mischief was intended; and equally long, through its cumbrous methods, to prepare, first for effective resistance, and then for a vigorous offensive.

All this precious time the rebels threw away without any great achievement calculated to inspire confidence, or give an illustration of their power. In April they were vastly superior to us in men, in equipments, in military preparations and munitions of war. They must have foreseen that this disparity, with 20,000,000 against 5,000,000, would soon be removed; hence an early fight promised the best results to them and the most disastrous to ourselves. They were perhaps equally strong, with us, in the field, at the time of their great victory at Bull Run. But the only result of this affair was to arouse the North more fully to the magnitude and importance of the contest, and the necessity of a still greater preparation. Not a single blow have the rebels struck in the whole two months which have since elapsed, which were to settle and have really settled their fate. They have allowed the North to concentrate and marshal its vast power; to draw a cordon around them, cutting off all communication with the world, destroying all the results of their industry, and reducing them to destruction by the slow but inevitable results of a siege. They have allowed the great ally of the North, the cool weather of Autumn and Winter to approach, in which our fleet, our great arm, can operate in Southern waters without fear of the malaria so fatal to Northern constitutions in Summer months. They have now a double enemy to fight instead of one a month ago—an enemy in command of an element upon which they can hardly float a scow not stolen from ourselves. They have waited till all moral prestige is lost by the decided disapprobation of their position by the great European Powers; till they have witnessed the explosion one after another of their financial chimeras; till their utter poverty and nakedness is exposed to the glare of the world, which of itself would prove fatal to their cause, were not the overwhelming power of the North directed against them. In their desperation they subscribe their growing crops to their Government, but dare not move them from the spot where they are raised, for fear they may fall into the hands of their enemy. This financial scheme, which is a striking evidence of their actual want of means, does not put a penny in their treasury. It is a public confession of poverty, without a single compensating advantage.

Do we want any better proof of the contemptible weakness of the rebels? They may have a large force in Virginia, but why have they not turned the Bull Run victory to some account? Why have they allowed us to repair ten fold its disasters? They must now fight to recover the prestige which their victory cost them, while we are daily adding to ours, by declining, till our preparations are fully completed, another contest. These have already given a preponderance which is equivalent to victory. In the extent of such preparation the effect of our late defeat is entirely effaced, because it is seen that defeat has developed a strength vastly greater than a victory could have done.

Secure from attack, and with our preparations nearly complete, we can now move forward with overwhelming force. It may be well to postpone any advance from Washington till we have dissipated a considerable portion of the rebel force in Virginia. We have seen how effectually a few hundred men were used, directed against North Corolina. Henceforth the troops of that State will be retained at home for self-defence. A force of 5,000 men sent up Beaufort Sound, as this is capable of floating large ships, and nearly equidistant from Charleston and Savannah, would call home in the greatest haste the troops of South Carolina and Georgia now upon the Potomac. Beaufort Sound is surrounded by a population of which about four-fifths are slaves. This fact, coupled with an invasion of their territory, would be enough to strike terror into every Southern heart. Five thousand men, sent in this direction, would weaken the rebel Army in Virginia more than four-fold their number; still more by the complete demoralization that would result. We have seen that when strongest, the rebels were really powerless to undertake or accomplish any great enterprise. Now we are superior at every point, and cannot be opposed at all where we are strongest and the enemy weakest—upon the sea. We have only vigorously to follow up this advantage, to speedily reduce to subjection a rebellion whose power is contemptible when rightly attacked, but which we have vastly magnified through its boastings and our own fears.

An Emperor's Policy.

The dispatches from Washington apprise us that the letter of the Emperor of Russia to the President of the United States, expressing a deep concern for the preservation of the American Union, has produced a "profound sensation" in the diplomatic circles. The sympathy manifested in the letter with our Government is so sincere and hearty in expression, breaking over all the reserve of ordinary diplomatic cold-heartedness, that we recognize the earnest friend, sooner than the great ruler of an empire, in its author. But after having taken to our hearts the comfort and cheer of the communication, and done justice to the political wisdom that characterizes it, we recur with exalted pride to the fact that it is the voice of one of the most illustrious monarchs of Europe, whose moral and physical power gives an emphasis to his judgment on the affairs of nations.

The letter of ALEXANDER is in itself worthy of all commendation, as indicating his thorough acquaintance with the internal workings of other Governments and his deep interest in whatever brings upon any people confusion, enmity and war. It is, at the same time, a telling rebuke to the deliberate malignity of other Powers, that have sought, in all they have said, to give encouragement to the rebellion in the United States by sinister prophesies of the Government's inability to suppress it, and by indefinite threats to disregard the war measures of the Union, in the matter of blockade, unless every jot and tittle of a law that is not written and seldom read alike by the nations, shall be fulfilled.

England called her conduct "neutrality," but dwelt with unceasing iteration on the unanimity, energy and military resources of the rebellion; and by the magnifying of her importunate need of cotton, led the rebels to think that they had only to hold on "awhile longer" to have England raising the blockade and coming to their relief. By this course England has protracted and exasperated the war. She has encouraged delusive hopes, strengthened the arms of a hopeless rebellion, and will give thousands of lives to the sword more than would otherwise have perished. It is thus that the arrogant Government of a professedly free and liberalized monarchy, claiming to lead the civilization and christianity of the age, becomes the propagator of a policy that is murderous, tantalizing, and "cruel as the grave;" while the head of an empire so habitually characterized as a heartless "military despotism," appears truly as the counselor of unity, peace and fraternity in the Government of a Republic, as the only condition of the continued greatness and happiness of its people.

It is a spectacle and a lesson well calculated to create a "profound sensation" among the diplomatists at Washington. Let us hope that the event will not be without its moral power in all other intelligent quarters of the world, and that even the rebel States may learn from this sign, that, however corruption may get them aid, or commercial jealousies gain them sympathy, there is not, in the impartial judgment of any civilized ruler or people in the world, a possibility of favor for their wicked revolt.

OUR VOLUNTEER NAVY.—We are glad to observe that the elements of a Volunteer Navy make their appearance at various points. The Salem *Gazette* mentions two vessels of that port, the *Kingfisher* and *Gemsbok*, both of which have been overhauled, repaired, strengthened and armed, and gone into commission, with officers appointed by the Navy Department from among the tried and trusty shipmasters of Salem. An immense number of officers have been appointed at New-York, Boston and other seaports, to the command of volunteer naval vessels, and we may look forward soon to see a powerful mercantile marine afloat, that will prove an auxiliary of incalculable importance to the Government, forming a Naval Police in protection of our commerce, and clearing the seas of the pirates that now infest them.

Meanwhile it is equally gratifying to learn of the activity of the Navy Department. Numerous purchases have been and are being made, while the various Government Navy-yards are vocal with the sounds of saw and hammer. At the Charlestown yard alone there are now no less than 2,100 men in active and constant employment—of whom 500 are ship-carpenters, 180 joiners, 250 laborers, 175 caulkers, sailmakers, etc., and the remainder are employed in the ordnance department and foundry, engaged in making ordnance, gun-carriages, etc. In consequence, too, of the greatly increased naval force, and the increased chance of promotion, immense efforts are making to obtain admission to the Navy, and there is, among our Navy officers, a feeling of buoyancy never before experienced in our history.

But encouraging though these doings and developments are, we look upon the experiment of a *volunteer* Navy as one fraught with the highest interest and importance. It will settle whether we are able to do without the enormous Naval establishment it will be otherwise necessary for us to keep at prodigious cost, and whether the mercantile marine affords the desideratum of an elastic, economic, temporary Navy—easily formed in times of war, and easily transformed in times of peace. It is an interesting fact that it was precisely in this way that England's first great Naval victories were won. In the victory over the Spanish Armada, the English fleet consisted of 176 sail, manned by 15,000 men; but only 40 ships and 6,000 men belonged to the public service; the rest were furnished by the mercantile towns.

The Wail of Mozart.

The representatives of the Mozart branch of the Democratic Party returned from the Syracuse Convention, in political parlance, "sore headed." No wonder. They were flattered by a recognition on the part of the State Convention; but the compliment was amputated. They were voted equal to *half* a delegation, and Tammany Hall was called on to eke out the allotted seats of New-York City by an equal addition to the "happy family." Mozart being decidedly hungry for the spoils, concluded that "half a loaf was better than no bread," and was quite willing to accept this scant fare. Not so Tammany. With a sturdy and uncompromising obstinacy, the old Wigwam demanded exclusive honors, and refused to let Mozart gather even so much as crumbs from the Democratic table. The State Convention, after a full review of the case of the contestants, withdrew their invitation to Mozart, gave its admitted delegates their hats, and most uncivilly turned them out of doors.

A milder lot of disciples than those who wear the name of the great operatic composer, would have been put out of tune entirely by this proceeding. The delegates of Mozart have announced their return to their ostracised Democratic constituents by the issue of an address, which appears in yesterday's *Daily News*. It is an Iliad of woes, and if it fails to reach and move the obdurate heart of the public, it will prove that the heart is no longer Wood, but stone.

We confess that we feel some contrition in the premises, for we did lend the TIMES to a brief elegy on Mozart. We thought it happily done for, and spent no thought on the manner of its "taking off." This, we find, was an inadvertence; for even we, an enemy in the political sense, could never have sanctioned anything like unfairness in the defeat of Mozart, which it now seems was perpetrated. The delegates tell the cruel story of the Convention's doings in their address through yesterday's *News*. They say:

> "The Temporary Chairman, under this direction, packed a Committee on the contested case from this County, which, it was evident, had *prejudged* the case *in advance*."

Now, that was simply atrocious. It was worthy of savages, and could only have been instigated by the most barbarous brave of the Wigwam, in his bloodiest of war-paints. To "prejudge" the case against Mozart was a deliberate outrage. To "prejudge" it "in advance" was diabolical. "But," says Mozart, "desirous to give our opponents no advantage,—

> We appeared before this packed Committee, and discussed the right of our seats in the Convention, though *knowing* that a report against us had been decided upon *in advance*. *In this we were not disappointed*."

Of course Mozart could not be "disappointed" in that which they "knew," and their steadfastness in "discussing," when their hearts were as empty of hopes as their seats were of them, betokens the highest moral heroism.

All men will conclude that there was, and is, a cause, and a deep one, for such a flagitious wrong upon the immaculate representatives of Mozart. The discomfited delegates take care to "let the world know the cause," and it is this;

> "Tammany Hall, reeking with the rankest perfidy, found a home in the embraces of such men, and we, the representatives of the truly patriotic masses of New-York, were by fraud driven from the hall. *Our opponents were admitted, because they were of easier political virtue.*"

We are shocked to read this account of the wretched condition of Tammany's morals. To "reek with rankest perfidy" is highly suggestive of unclean sewers, stagnant water and stinking weeds. But, after all, to be charged therewith is a form of speech so highly figurative as not to be necessarily fatal to character. To be charged, however, with being of "*easier* political virtue" than Mozart is to be crushed under an illustration so familiar, pertinent and powerful as to leave no further sting in words and no more venom in invective.

The moral effect on Mozart of these heavy misfortunes, we are pleased to find, promises to be good. Being nowhere in parties, Mozart has resolved to foreswear politics and turn patriot. (We decline the stale quotation from Dr. JOHNSON, in this connection, that "patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel," because we are writing to-day in the interest of Mozart.) The penitents of Mozart announce their abandonment of carnal party Conventions in these words:

> "We are opposed to any party *now* until peace and harmony are restored to its counsels, and rebellion crushed out. We ignore party divisions altogether, and are ready to do battle for the glorious cause of the Union. In this effort we *are ready to join any* who are influenced by like motives, and pledge ourselves to throw whatever power we possess in favor of any movement of a Union character in which all past party divisions are ignored."

By way of making a claim to honors for past patriotism, the Mozart delegates close their address by alluding to the public spirit of FERNANDO WOOD and JOHN COCHRANE, in prosecution of the war, and to regiments (Fire Zouaves and others) already sent from this City, who were mostly Mozart men. Let the credit go to them. *Nil de mortuis nisi bonum.* It is usual to speak a dead language over dead men.

A mighty difference between "now" and then. But who shall deny to the Syracuse Convention a miraculous reforming power? Mozart, that used to send forth mighty men of battle and peril necks by pitching men prone from contested platforms, now subsides into praises of its "pet lambs," and sends forth notes plaintive as those of a dying swan.

THE KENTUCKY INVASION.—The occupation of Hickman and Columbus, Ky., by the rebel troops under Gens. POLK and PILLOW, is only explicable on the supposed existence of sudden and overwhelming military necessity for the measures. And of this necessity, Gen. POLK has been the judge, and not Gov. HARRIS or JEFFERSON DAVIS. We make of this:

JEFFERSON DAVIS wrote a letter to Gov. MAGOFFIN, which bears date Aug. 28, in which he solemnly promised to "respect the neutrality of Kentucky," so long as Kentucky should cause it to be observed by others. But before opportunity was given for Kentucky to say whether she would or not accept Mr. DAVIS' condition by asking the withdrawal of United States troops from the State, (where they peacefully assembled in Garrard County,) Gens. POLK and PILLOW invade a remote part of the State, and proceed immediately to take steps for permanent occupation.

We suggest to our readers that there has, in all probability, been a bold juggle and deception practiced in regard to the JEFF DAVIS letter to MAGOFFIN, as given in the papers. It bears date the 28th of August, as we have stated. But it was on that day that it was telegraphed all through the South from Richmond, that DAVIS was too ill to read or set his name to bills passed by the Confederate Congress. But it was vitally necessary for the game of BRECKINRIDGE and MAGOFFIN with the Kentucky Legislature to have such a letter from DAVIS, agreeing to respect the neutrality of the State, because a reply of quite a contrary nature was expected from President LINCOLN.

But before DAVIS' letter is fairly printed, his troops do actually violate its promises. Now, the question is, did he truly write the letter, or is it a forgery, the work of a Richmond cabal surrounding the couch of their dying leader? And is not Gen. POLK a military dictator, overruling the decrees of Richmond? and is not he the "coming man" that is to take up the falling mantle of DAVIS?

Indignation as a Practical Force.

Mr. HOLT indicated, the other day, a characteristic of the present war which the future historian will have occasion to record as the most remarkable metaphysical fact of the times. "I have nowhere in the North," said he, "found any feeling of exasperation against the people of the South." European journalists emphasize the same characteristic, and some even go so far as to assert that we will never conquer until we grow more "vindictive." We need not be surprised that the calmness and forbearance of the North astonish the world; for it was a universal foreboding among ourselves at the outbreaking of the strife that civil war between the North and South would be embittered by such horrors of fraternal hatred and rancor as history does not record.

How completely has this anticipation been falsified! There is in the mind of the men of the North a sort of sublime pity—a divine toleration. Their impression seems to be that the Southern outbreak is a frenzy that will spend itself; and they are willing to wait, as the physician might attend by the side of an unhappy demented one, full of calm and patience, for the paroxysm to pass off.

This is a fact full of deep and pregnant meaning. It is beyond all feigning, and could spring only from a profound conviction that justice is on our side. Consciousness of being in the right is an immense sedative. Justice is serene. It is the secret feeling that one is in the wrong that makes hot and quick to strike. And, carry it off never so bravely, there is that in being in a false position which stirs an interior antagonism—a war of the members—and sets the whole nature ajar.

And yet it may be that we are disposed to carry this tenderness too far. Count GASPARIN, tracing the gradual taint which the political morality of our country had received through the long domination of the slave power, affirms that Americans had at length become so habituated to corruption as to seem "on the point of losing that faculty which nothing can survive—the faculty of indignation." And though the American people has since given sublime proof of its capacity for sacred animosity, yet we undoubtedly give a conventional toleration to much that might well sting a noble and sensitive nation to the quick. We fleer when we should fulminate, and our risibilities are excited when our moral sentiments ought to find uncompromising expression. If we release scoundrels on their taking the oath of allegiance, and afterwards find them fighting against us, the fact seems to give a pleasing irritation to our sense of humor, rather than to sting our sense of justice. And when the Southern Press, moved by the most nefarious of motives, blazons the lie of "booty and beauty," or utters such blackened falsehoods as that lately made—and not here to be repeated—about Northern women, we content ourselves with asking, what can you expect of such funnily immoral Secessionists?

As it is generally conceded in the Free States that every Christian and philanthropic, as well as every patriotic and personal motive, impels us to the war, let us prosecute it according to the rules of war. Let not the just indignation of the people, shocked by violations of every principle which holds society together, be repressed. While there is a sublime beauty in the calm forbearance of loyal freemen, yet there are acts to show forbearance towards which is but to benumb the moral sense. "*Be angry*, and sin not," says the Good Book.

Asleep at his Post—To be Shot!

A soldier was to be shot yesterday near Washington for sleeping at his post. The offence was committed at the hour between 3 and 4 A. M. on the 31st day of August, while on picket guard, near Camp Lyon, District of Columbia. Found guilty at Court-martial, Gen. McCLELLAN confirmed the finding and the sentence, and private WILLIAM SCOTT, of the Third Vermont Volunteers, would have received a volley of bullets from his comrades, as a tragic, terrible vindication of military discipline, had not the Presidential pardon saved him.

Nothing but the exigencies of martial discipline prevented us from speaking what is now a needless word for the mitigation of the sentence. We knew the imperious necessities of the military rule, and would put no stay on its stern retributions. But there were extenuating circumstances that could not be overlooked in this case. And first, the telegram reports that several violations of the forty-sixth article of war, which declares sleeping on post a death-punishable offence, had already been pardoned by those in command. This was wrong, and it becomes a question whether the officers were not themselves in part morally chargeable with the offence on account of the unwarranted laxity of the precedent thus introduced. The first case of this nature should have met with prompt and peremptory punishment—the offender drummed out of the regiment and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of years. Had the early offences been thus visited, it is highly probable they would have found no repetition. But to pardon out and out in several cases, and then to leap to the ultimate and awful resort of the death penalty, seems the prompting of a capricious judgment, not a conclusion of [illegible]. Moved by no sentimental motives, but looking simply to the fitness of things, we thought private SCOTT's punishment should have been softened to such as we have indicated. Let it then be well understood that the next case is death, and we doubt its recurrence.

Besides, the act of sleeping on one's post belongs to a peculiar class of crimes which are to be judged apart—namely, crimes beyond the control of volition. All the presumptions are that this offence was involuntary. The danger which a soldier on picket guard—at a time when most of our fighting is a war of pickets—runs, in going to sleep, are so great as to make it highly probable that if he succumbs to slumber it is against the sternest efforts of the will. It is a well known physiologic fact that there are organizations which find it impossible to resist the overpowering effects of drowsiness. Military men have always taken this into account, and everyone will recall the anecdote of the great NAPOLEON, who, when he found, on one of his nightly rounds, a sentinel asleep, himself shouldered the musket and stood guard for a couple of hours, till the poor fellow had finished his involuntary nap. This is not cited as an example to be forthwith imitated by all our Generals; it shows, however, that that lofty warlike genius recognized that there are classes of facts which cannot be judged of in a generalized way, but which must make their own law. The death-penalty for this dereliction has disappeared from the military code of all advanced nations, like flogging and other needless barbarities. We borrow the practice from the English, whose penal code a great jurist, Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, declared to be the most brutal in the world, and worthy of the Anthropophaginians. Severity in the Army or Navy is sublime, but it needs genius to temper and exercise it; and we think that, taking all the antecedents and concomitants into account, the American people are quite unprepared to hear of a measure of such fearful and unwarned rigor as that which was awarded private SCOTT.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—The regular Fall season at this house opened last evening under the favorable auspices of a crowded house and a hearty reception to the leading artists. When we say this, we include the name of Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT—a gentleman who has been South and attained to some disgrace there, but for no reason that should affect a Northern audience. A few hisses were raised when Mr. DAVENPORT made his appearance, but they were speedily drowned in a torrent of applause. The critic has nothing whatever to do with these matters, and it is a degradation of his office, as it is a degradation of Art to record their occurrence. If the public likes an artist, it records its approval in an unmistakable way; if it dislikes him, its condemnation is equally emphatic. We shall content ourselves, on the present occasion, with saying that Mr. DAVENPORT, on his return, was accepted with unequivocal warmth. The few who hissed exhibited individual spleen, but not popular disfavor.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD being the attraction of the evening, it is not remarkable that there was but a small amount of attention bestowed on the first piece—"Cool as a Cucumber." If the critics' attention had been directed to this, he might have found something to praise in Mr. LEWIS BAKER's impersonation of *Plumper*, but hardly elsewhere. It was in the burlesque of "Cinderella" that the management displayed its strength. This, although by no means a new piece, has been rejuvenated for the occasion. The jokes of the old version have been happily dovetailed into others of the moment, and with a taste which we seldom find exhibited by that prolific author called on the play-bills "a gentleman of this City." Mr. SHANLEY is, we believe, responsible for the excellence of the present edition of PLANCHE's famous burlesque. He has done his work well. We cannot at the moment of writing remember a single reference to Jersey, or a solitary joke at the expense of lager-bier.

The greatest care has been bestowed on the production of the piece. All the scenery is new, and the dresses are so rich and elegant that it is apparent the management expects a long run. The cast introduces some familiar names. Among the most prominent are those of Mrs. WOOD and Miss ADA CLIFTON. The first we need scarcely say is as vivacious and lively as ever; the latter in a very ungrateful part developed a new vein of mimicry, and was thoroughly artistic. Mrs. WOOD, to whom the honors of the evening belonged, received a burst of the warmest applause from her lieges. Her performance throughout was characterised by easy grace and thorough heartiness.

Mr. DAVENPORT was excellent as the *Prince*, and we might be disposed to say the same of Mr. LEWIS BAKER, if he had known his part, but an artist who breaks down in a song before the audience, and coolly asks the leader to begin again, in order that he may try to remember it, is worthy only of censure. The orchestra, we may here add, was excellently conducted by Mr. KOPPITZ. "Cinderella" will, we think, be a success. It is the best produced and best written version we have ever had in this City, and its reception last night justifies the expenditure of the management in laying it before the public.

The Littlejohn and Greeley Libel Suit.

PULASKI, Oswego County, Monday, Sept. 9.

At the opening of Court this afternoon, the defendant's list of witnesses in the case of LITTLEJOHN against GREELEY was called, and on motion of Mr. ALLEN, counsel for defendant, an attachment was ordered against the non-answering witnesses, viz: Geo. Law, Thurlow Weed, James B. Taylor, Fred. A. Conkling, Geo. Opdyke, Wm. A. Hall, Richard Busteed, John Kerr, Hugh J. Hastings and John Butler, Jr. When the case was called on the calendar, Mr. GRANT for the defendant suggested that it had better be put off until to-morrow, as the absent witnesses would probably arrive by this evening's train, which might suit the convenience of all parties. The plaintiff assenting, it was so ordered. HENRY FOSTER and Messrs. MARSH and WEBB appeared for plaintiff. Messrs. GRANT and ALLEN, of Oswego, and J. T. WILLIAMS, of New-York, for the defendant. Messrs. JOHN K. PORTER and PETER CAGGER, also counsel for the defendant, will arrive by the evening train.

Marine Disaster.

SQUAM, Monday, Sept. 9.

The brig *Isadora*, Capt. HEAD, of Providence, from Porto Rico, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, came ashore last night four miles north of Little Egg Harbor Inlet. The vessel lays head on and makes a little water.

The Blockade of New-Orleans.

We make the following extracts from a letter dated off Pass l'Outre, Mississippi River, July 22, on board the United States steam-sloop *Brooklyn*:

"We are out of the world. For days at a time not a sail of any kind is to be seen,—nothing but the everlasting mud-bank and dirty water. I think there is little hope of coaxing these scamps to come down the river to see us. I think all the fighting will be done on land, and the sooner they begin and kill some thousands of these rebels, the better for them and everybody else too.

* * * * *

Our letting the privateer *Sumter* get out to sea was a shameful piece of neglect on the Captain's part. He was told by the lookouts aloft that she was coming down the river, but as we were under weigh after a bark outside, he did not pay any attention to the warning until it was too late. She is a faster boat than the *Brooklyn*, and our engine fixtures are very much out of repair and almost useless. The Government should relieve this ship immediately, and give her all necessary repairs forthwith.

The *Powhatan* is at the Southwest Pass; the *St. Louis* at the Middle Pass; we are at Pass l'Outre; the *Mississippi* and one small steamer are off Mobile; the *Colorado* and two or three small steamers are at Pensacola, and the *South Carolina* is at Berwick Bay."

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE AFRICA OFF CAPE RACE.

Heavy Reinforcements of the British Army in Canada.

The British Government and the Cotton Supply Question.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS ON THE CONTINENT.

Cotton Advanced—Breadstuffs Quiet—Provisions Declining—Consols 92 5-8 a 92 3-4.

St. Johns, N. F., Monday, Sept. 9.

The R. M. steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool Aug. 31, *via* Queenstown Sept. 1, arrived off Cape Race at 6½ o'clock this morning. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of news obtained.

The dates per the *Africa* are six days later than those already received.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Globe* announces that the Army in Canada is about to be reinforced by 22,500 men during the month.

The *Times* editorially calls on the Government to strain every nerve to develop the cultivation of cotton in India. Elsewhere it says that it believes there will be no lack of will to assist the enterprise on the part of the Government, if the merchants and manufacturers will point out the way. The Government will waive all scruples when the prosperity of the country and the existence of millions are at stake.

The *Daily News*, in an article on fugitive slaves, concludes that the National cause is henceforth to be clearly identified with the abolition of Slavery.

Queen Victoria had left Ireland for Balmoral.

West India advices had been received, (*via* England,) stating that the privateer *Sumter* had taken and sunk forty vessels, causing great excitement there.

It was reported that Lord Monk would succeed Sir E. Head as Governor of Canada.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon has gone to Biarritz.

It was stated that the Emperor's interview with the King of Prussia would not take place until after the latter's coronation.

The Imperial Court of Appeal has modified some of its findings, but the sentence in the case of Count Siross is confirmed.

Wheat and corn are to be admitted into the ports of France, temporarily, free of duty.

The Paris Bourse was flat at 68f. 85c.

ITALY.

An important diplomatic circular had been published by Baron Ricasoli explaining that the prevailing brigandism near the Neapolitan Provinces is inspired from Rome, and asserting that the Government will not pause in its efforts for the unity of Italy.

Cardinal Antonelli is preparing a reply to this circular.

A pamphlet on "Rome," issued in Paris, asserts that if the Papal Government persists in refusing the guarantees offered for the independence of the Holy See, the people of Rome must be appealed to, and that if they elect Victor Emanuel King, the French troops on the following day will be relieved by the Italian troops.

HUNGARY.

The Hungarian question continued to be debated in the Lower House of Reichsrath.

The Upper House had agreed upon an address to the Emperor, who expressed his sincere satisfaction at the patriotic sentiments thereof.

RUSSIA.

A deputation from Finland, *en route* for Stockholm, to demand separation from Russia, had been arrested by the Russian authorities.

POLAND.

A new rescript by the Emperor of Russia to the Governor of Poland is very conciliatory in tone.

Commercial Intelligence per Africa.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the week at 120,000 bales. The market has been active at an advance of 1-16d.@⅛d. ⅌ lb. The sales to speculators reached 50,000 bales, and to exporters 19,000 bales. The sales on Friday were 15,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed buoyant at the advance. The following are the authorized quotations:

Orleans, Fair........9⅝d.	Mobile, Middling....8⅝d.
Orleans, Middling....9d.	Uplands, Fair........9⅜d.
Mobile, Fair.........9½d.	Uplands, Middling...8⅜d.

The total stock in port is estimated at 867,000 bales, including 558,000 bales of American descriptions.

The Manchester advices are favorable, the market for both goods and yarns being firm, though rather quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs Market was generally quiet and steady. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and others, report, in consequence of the continued favorable weather for the crops, Flour dull at 26s.@27s. Wheat steady at 9s. 2d.@9s. 4d. for Red Western; 11s. for Red Southern; 11s. 6d. for White Western, and 11s. 9d.@12s. 6d. for White Southern. Corn firm at a trifling advance on all sorts; Mixed and Yellow, at 29s. 6d.@30s., and White, 31s.@34s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Various circulars report Beef dull, with a decline on the lower qualities. Pork active at an advance of 2s. 6d. Bacon still declining. Lard steady at 46s.@50s. Tallow firm at a trifling advance on all qualities. Rice quiet at 30s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports Cod Oil steady at £33@£34. Linseed Oil firm at 33s. Rosin—common buoyant at a trifling advance, and selling at 9s. 4d. Spirits Turpentine active at 56s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs steady. Wheat, 56s.@59s. Flour, 26s. 6d@28s. 6d. Tea—Common Congou, 10½d.@11d. Coffee tending upward. Rice active. Spirits Turpentine excited with a large advance, sales having been made at 60s. Tallow firm at 47s. 6d. Linseed Cakes buoyant and advanced 2s. 6d.@5s. Linseed Oil scarce and held at 33s. Cod Oil dull at £34. Sperm Oil dull at £94.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday at 92⅝@92¾ for money. The Bank rate of discount had been reduced to 4 ⅌ cent. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase of £73,000 in specie.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

No sales of American Stocks are reported to-day, (Friday.)

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(Via Queenstown.)

[*By Telegraph from Liverpool.*]

Liverpool, Sunday, Sept. 1.

The steamship *Africa* takes out to America £25,000 in specie.

The steamship *Europa*, from Boston, *via* Halifax, arrived at this port yesterday.

Cotton—The sales of Cotton yesterday (Saturday) were 10,000 bales—the market closing firm at Friday's prices.

Breadstuffs—The market is firm.

The Provision market rules dull.

London, Saturday Evening, Aug. 31.

Consols closed to-day at 92¾@92⅞ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales of American Stocks are as follows:

Erie Shares..........22¾@23¾
Illinois Central Shares..........39½@38½

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The Cotton market is active, with a trifling advance, mainly on the inferior grades. The sales of the week foot up 16,000 bales. *Très ordinaire* 119f.; *bas* 115f. The stock in port is 248,000 bales.

A Model Inkstand.—Patent inkstands have always been a favorite object of ingenuity, because the use of the article is so universal, and because an ordinary receptacle of ink is liable to so many vexatious incidents, and is necessarily wasteful. How to secure an abundant supply of the fluid without losing it by evaporation, or having it become thick and viscid by the deposit of dust, has been the problem of the inventor. The numberless contrivances having these objects in view are familiar to all those whose avocations demand a constant use of the pen; and it is also well known that no such device has hitherto answered the purpose. The "Patent Autonomic Inkstand" we have sufficiently tested to know that it does so in all particulars. The ink in its reservoir is as secure from evaporation and impurity as if in a tightly corked bottle, while the quantity in the delivery cup remains always at a fixed level, thus preventing the pen from taking up an excess. The value of the invention can hardly be exaggerated.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ABOUT A WHALE—COMPLIMENT TO HON. JOSEPH HOLT—PRINTING OF THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the Board last evening, Alderman Boole offered a resolution permitting Lewis S Rice to erect a tent on the Battery for the purpose of exhibiting a whale, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Alderman Froment thought that if anybody was to have anything to do with whales, it should be the great showman, Barnum. In deference to Mr. Barnum's prior right to all exhibitions of like character, the resolution was tabled.

A resolution was also adopted, expressing the appreciation of the Board of the "courage, determination and perseverance, worthy of the holy cause in which he is engaged," exhibited by Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, and appointing a Committee to wait upon Mr. Holt, and tender him the hospitalities of the City, and the use of the Governor's Room to receive his friends. Messrs. Froment, Cornell and Chipp were appointed on the Committee.

A communication was received from the Mayor, transmitting resolutions from the Workingmen's Union. The paper was partially read, and referred to a Committee of three.

The annual report of the Fire Marshal was received and ordered on file.

The report of the Union Defence Committee was received and ordered printed—5,000 copies, in spite of the protest of Alderman Froment that the report had already been printed in the City papers.

The report of the Croton Board was received, showing that there had been received on account of the work on the Croton extension and new Reservoir, $466,501 12, and there had been expended $449,107 11, leaving a balance Aug. 23, of $17,344 01.

The report of the Comptroller, as to the expenditures on account of the last appropriation for the relief of the families of volunteers, showed that 21,977 persons were relieved, and $103,673 expended up to Aug. 31.

Pending the consideration of the Central Park Commissioners' communication, the Board was declared adjourned for want of a quorum.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

REDUCTION OF APPROPRIATIONS—A FERRY WITHOUT AN OWNER.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, being the first meeting since the Summer recess. Some few important petitions were presented and appropriately referred. Mr. Barney offered a resolution reducing the appropriation under the head of "Errors and Delinquencies," being errors in taxes and assessments, from $160,000 to $4,000, which was adopted. Mr. Barney said there was a large discrepancy between the amount as inserted in the State law, and the total of the various items when added up, and in order to make them equal, this course had been adopted at the suggestion of the Board of Supervisors. A resolution was adopted calling on the Comptroller for information respecting a ferry now running from Cortlandt-street to the north side of Staten Island. The Board, after discussing a number of resolutions of no special interest, adjourned until Monday next at 5 P. M.

COMMISSION TO AMEND THE CITY CHARTER.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS—ADOPTION OF BY-LAWS.

Pursuant to arrangements heretofore made, the Commission appointed to frame a new Charter for this City, met yesterday, at 2 P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen, and a temporary organization was had by the election of A. Froment, Esq., as Chairman, and H. A. Butler as Secretary. The report of the Sub-Committee, heretofore reported, was presented, the only addition being the nomination of J. T. Hoffman, Esq., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. D. Kennedy, and Ex-Mayor Tiemann, in the place of Hon. W. F. Havemeyer declined.

Mr. Froment suggested that there was no official announcement of the death of Mr. Kennedy, and on motion of Mr. Purdy the report was accepted, except that portion referring to the filling of vacancies, which was laid over. The report was then adopted, and the officers recommended selected as permanent officers of the Commission.

Mr. Evarts was not present, but Mr. Sweeny stated that he had signified his acceptance of the office, and would be present at the next meeting.

Mr. John Hardy, the clerk elect, was conducted to his seat by Messrs. Sweeny and Blunt.

A resolution was adopted admitting to seats within the bar, the Mayor, Common Council, Board of Supervisors, Judges and members of the Legislature; also, one calling upon the Mayor, Heads of Departments and David T. Valentine, Esq., for information as to defects in the existing charter, with such suggestions as to amendments as their experience might dictate.

Mr. Sweeny offered a resolution, directing the Clerk of the Common Council to have the proceedings of the Commission published in the *Transcript*, which was adopted.

A Special Committee was appointed to report upon the organization and number of standing committees.

Mr. Williamson moved the appointment of Francis W. Ballard as Assistant Clerk, which was carried, and he took his seat.

Mr. P. H. Gallagher was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms, he holding that position at present in the Board of Aldermen. The Board then adjourned to Wednesday, at 3 P. M.

THE HARLEM BRIDGE CONTRACT.

The Harlem Bridge Commissioners have decided, since the breaking away of one of the upper dams, not to pay the contractors who furnish the stone for the piers any additional sum of money until the stonework shall have progressed sufficienty to insure permanency. This decision has been reached in consequence of hemlock timber having been furnished instead of oak, as called for by the contract, and which was the cause of the recent breaking away of the coffer dams.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The McManus Obsequies.—The Executive Committee of the McManus Obsequies held a meeting yesterday at No. 6 Centre-street, Mr. John O'Mahoney in the Chair, Mr. M. Doheny Secretary. Committees were appointed for different objects, and the Corresponding Secretary was empowered to enter into immediate correspondence with prominent gentlemen out of the City, and request their coöperation. The Chairman appointed a Committee to collect funds to defray the expenses attendant upon the obsequies, and divided them into four groups, namely: 1. Owen Keenan, Patrick O'Rourke, Edward Costello, John Murphy, Philip Callaghan. 2. John McNichol, Michael Connolly, J. B. Kirker, John McKeon, James Sandford. 3. John McGrath, Edward L. Carey, Richard J. Lalor, Wm. L. Cole, John Kerr. 4. John O'Mahoney, Philip O'Hanlon, Jr., John Clancy, J. J. Bradley, James Bagley. The Committee adjourned to meet again on Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock, at the same place, when Committees' reports will be received and final arrangements made for the programme.

City Mortality.—The deaths in this City for the week ending Sept. 9 numbered 438, being 16 less than the preceding week, and 76 less than the corresponding week last year. 212 of the number were males and 226 females; 172 were adults and 226 children; 302 were born in the United States, and the remainder in foreign countries; 219 of the children were of foreign parentage and 15 of native; 251 children were under 5 years of age. The principal causes of death were: Consumption, 55; cholera infantum, 68; infantile convulsions, 22; diarrhœa, 20; dysentery, 17; inflammation of lungs, 12; small-pox, 7; whooping-cough, 6; inflammation of bowels, 12; marasmus, 43; hydrocephalus, 21; infantile debility, 7; scarlet fever, 6; typhoid fever, 8; croup, 4; congestion of brain, 11; measles, 2; dyptherite, 4; bronchitis, 3; casualties, 11; drowned, 6; old age, 4. There were 65 deaths in the public institutions, and 54 interments in the Potter's Field. The largest number of deaths (53) were in the Nineteenth Ward, and the smallest number (1 each) in the Second and Third Wards.

The Mutiny on Board the Ship Resolute.—The crew of the ship *Resolute*, thirteen in number, who were arrested on Saturday, charged with mutiny on the passage from Liverpool to this port, were brought before United States Commissioner Henry yesterday for examination. The testimony of the captain and mate of the *Resolute* was taken on behalf of the Government, after which the examination was adjourned till to-day, to afford an opportunity for the accused to get rebutting evidence. The testimony of the officers of the vessel was to the effect that the prisoners refused to obey the order to scrub the vessel on the outside; while the crew contend that the order was unusual, dangerous to be executed, and formed no part of the duties of the crew while at sea.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—On Sunday, the conductor of car No. 8, on the Eighth-avenue Railroad, ejected a man named Michael Rooney from the car, for disorderly conduct, he being at the time much intoxicated. Soon after he was removed from the car he attempted to get on another car (No. 83) of the same line, when he either fell or was pushed from the platform. He fell before the wheel, which passed over his body, injuring him in such a manner that he died in half an hour afterwards. Rooney was forty years of age, and a native of Ireland. The driver of the car was arrested by the Sixteenth Precinct Police, and held to await the result of the inquisition.

Deadly Assault.—An encounter took place on Sunday afternoon in Thomas-street, between two colored men named William Harris and Thomas Wilson. Wilson, it seems, threw a cap-full of soot into the face of Harris, whereupon the latter drew a razor and inflicted a deadly wound on Wilson's neck and throat. He soon after surrendered himself to the Police, and stated that he intended to cut off the head of his antagonist. The offender was committed to the Tombs, and the wounded man taken to the Hospital.

Arrests for Violation of the Sunday Liquor Law.—The Eighth Ward Police arrested John Wolfe and Henry Hildebrand on Sunday, for selling liquor in violation of the law. The Police have called upon the Excise Commissioners for a list of all the persons who have taken out a license to sell liquors, either as grocers or tavern-keepers. The last opportunity to obtain a license has passed, and the Police are instructed to arrest all persons who are found selling liquor without a license after this date.

Found Drowned.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of an unknown man, about 35 years of age, who was found floating in the water at the foot of Whitehall-street. Deceased was of medium size, and had dark brown hair. His dress was a common pea-jacket, white shirt, light pants and thick boots. In one of his pockets were found 6 cents and some fish-hooks. The body had been in the water about two weeks. A verdict of supposed drowning was rendered.

Drowned Himself.—A man named James O'Brien, of No. 8 Caroline-street, who was believed to be slightly deranged, left his home on Saturday last, and was not again seen alive. Yesterday his body was found in the water at Pier No. 30, North River, and it is believed that he threw himself into the water while in a temporary fit of insanity. A verdict was rendered according to the facts of the case.

Disloyalty Among the Policemen.—Officer John F. Dazette, of the Third Police Precinct, was arraigned before the Commissioners, upon the charge of expressing sentiments of disloyalty. The charge being sustained, Dazette was dismissed from the service. Several other charges of a similar character have been investigated by the Commissioners, but this is the only one, thus far, which has resulted in a dismissal.

The Home for Little Wanderers.—Rev. W. C. Van Meter, Superintendent of this Mission, starts to Illinois, on Wednesday of this week, with his twenty-ninth company of little wanderers, and to visit those whom he has previously located. He is feeding daily over 200, and up to this time the wants of the Mission have been most promply and liberally met.

Fire in a Barn.—Early yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a barn situated in Tenth-avenue, between Eighth-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets, occupied by Mr. Hopkins; but, owing to the timely arrival of the firemen, the flames were soon extinguished. The damage to the building and contents was about $300. No insurance.

The Latson Case.—Jude Kelly rendered his decision in this case, yesterday, and held Burtnet and Meade for trial in $500 bail each, on the charge made by Col. Latson, of felonious assault and battery. The other parties gave bail in a nominal sum to keep the peace.

Infanticide.—The body of an infant, apparently but a few hours old, was found on Sunday night in Forty-ninth-street, near Second-avenue, and taken to the Nineteenth Ward Station-house.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. E. D. Morgan and Adjutant-Gen. Hillhouse, from Albany; Wayman Crow, of St. Louis; E. G. Clark, G. W. Clark and R. W. Finch, of Sandy Hill; Dr. O. F. Winster and family, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. Butler, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, of Albany; Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany; Col. Sorbiel, of the U. S. Army; Capt. H. R. Putnam, of the U. S. Navy; Hon. J. D. Caton, lady and daughter, of Illinois; Robert Turner, of Baltimore; F. Hewett, Jr., of Elmira, and G. P. Bowne, of Key West, Florida, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major H. A. Conant and Capt. Plummer, of the U. S. Army; G. Saco, of Lima, Peru; W. Judson and family, of Indiana; Wm. McKay, of Canada; and L. Clark, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. W. Weeks, of Colchester; Capt. E. P. Pitkin, of the U. S. Army; J. Ellis, lady and daughter, of Baltimore, are at the International Hotel.

Col. Geo. Perkins, of Boston; J. F. Butterworth, of New-York; G. B. Rogers and H. G. Sturtevant, of Boston; H. S. Hallett, of Boston; Chas. Alger and C. C. Alger, of Newburgh; R. A. Tyres and family, of China; and J. Lippincott and family, of Newburgh, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

J. Q. Adams and lady, of Quincy, Mass.; F. Benton, of Ohio; Lieut. T. Drummond, of the U. S. Army; and R. J. Dillon and lady, of New-York, are at the Brevoort House.

Col. Dibble, of Detroit, and Sig. Susini are at the Everett House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Relief Fund.—The Chairman of the Ward and Town Volunteer Relief Committees issued a call for a meeting, to be held last evening, in the Common Council Chamber, City Hall. At the time named in the call—7½ o'clock—and at half an hour later, there being no quorum present, the Board adjourned, to meet again on Thursday evening next. The special object of the meeting is to devise some means, if possible, for a more economical distribution of the money raised for the families of volunteers.

Burglaries—Burglar Arrested.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer McMahon, of the Third Precinct Police, arrested a man named James Mullaney in the act of robbing the store of Mr. Harrison, on Henry-street, near Hamilton. The accused was committed for trial.... The store of Patrick Coyle, corner of Park and Clinton avenues, was robbed Sunday night of property valued at $50.

New Episcopal Church.—The corner-stone for a new Episcopal Church was laid, yesterday afternoon, with appropriate exercises, on Bedford-avenue. Rev. Dr. Tyng officiated on the occasion, assisted by Rev. Mr. Guion and other clergymen. The new church will be a gothic structure, and will cost about $45,000.

Dead Body Found.—The dead body of an infant was found sewed up in a piece of canvas, on Fifth-avenue, yesterday morning. Coroner Horton held an inquest, but nothing could be ascertained as to the cause of death.

Fatal Burning Accident.—Mrs. Helen Vandegraaus, residing at No. 44 Fleet-street, died on Saturday night, from burns received by her clothes taking fire while cooking with a furnace.

Power of the President as Supreme Executive and Commander-in-Chief.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question of the extent of the constitutional powers of the President of the United States as Supreme National Executive, and as Commander-in-Chief of our Army, Navy and militia in the service of the United States, is of great importance. The Constitution of the Union, art. 2d, sec. 1st, subdivision 1st, says: "The Executive power shall be vested in the President of the United States of America." Art. 2d, sec. 2d, subdivision 1st, says: "The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States." Art. 2d, sec. 2d, subdivision 3, says: "He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed. In art. 1st, sec. 9th, subdivision 2d, Congress is prohibited from suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* except "in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it."

But the National Constitution contains no limitation on the full exercise of the military powers of the Commander-in-Chief in time of foreign war or of rebellion, to the extent demanded by the pressing exigencies of martial operations, of which the President, acting by and through his officers, is the sole and final judge. These high powers include a discretion to defend by our Naval forces in time of peace Americans and their property from injury or aggression on the high seas, or in foreign ports, if the President shall order our Naval force to be so employed. (Justice Nelson so held in the New-York Circuit Court in the Greytown case.) In all such cases the acts and orders of the President are discretionary and official, and no Court or Judge can interfere with or review such Executive or martial proceedings by any judicial action or process, and the officers who execute such orders cannot be sued or interfered with for or in carrying them into effect, and the only mode of calling the President to account is by impeachment in case of willful and oppressive misconduct in the exercise of these high and beneficent powers essential to the safety of the Republic, and to the successful carrying on a foreign or domestic war. (7 How., U. S. R., 39-42; 9 *ib.*, 603-614; 16 *ib.*, 164. Durand *vs.* Hollins—decided by Justice Nelson at the United States Circuit Court—a case growing out of defendant's Naval attack on Greytown by order of President Pierce. 4 Wheaton, 52, 12. Pet., 420, 7. 2 Wheaton, 19, 29; 4 *ib.*, 63, 12. Peters, 526. 11 How., 272, 280.)

The authority of proclaiming martial law is a war power of the President, and includes that of arresting traitors and restraining presses giving aid and comfort to rebels in arms, or to a foreign enemy. In all these cases the President acts by virtue of a *constitutional jurisdiction*, and his acts and orders may displace to this extent the civil law, *habeas corpus* included. By martial power he may order a levy of military contributions and the seizure of rebels' or enemy's property, if the President judges the exigencies of a foreign or civil war to require such measures.

All persons offending against the safety of the Army or Navy in time of war, or who give aid or comfort to the enemy, and all martial treasons against the United States, may be arrested by the President's military authority, and punished by Court-martial if he shall so order. A martial offence ought to receive in war prompt martial punishment. He may prohibit all publication of Army or Navy movements, their strength and other matters, as he or his authorized officers shall order, in time of war; and all communication, trade and intercourse, by sea or land, with the rebels in case of civil war, or with a foreign belligerent nation, its Army or Navy, on pain of confiscation of property or martial punishment, of persons offending against such order, by virtue of the President's constitutional power as Commander-in-Chief. (See above authorities.)

By the same authority, he may apply the *lex talionis* to rebels, or to a foreign enemy, in case of a confiscation, during war, of private property, debts or stocks, or injury to other private or public property, or wrongs to persons, according to his discretion, so as to obtain, by martial power, a just satisfaction, and prevent a repetition of such outrages.

In case of a foreign war or rebellion, his constitutional martial power authorizes him, as acts of war to cause a confiscation of rebel property, or the liberation of slaves belonging to a foreign enemy or to rebels, if deemed necessary to the suppression of an insurrection or to success in war, where the slaves are directly or indirectly employed to aid in feeding or assisting armed rebels or enemies, or where savages are enlisted to fight the battles of such rebels or enemies. It is a question simply of military and constitutional discretion for the President to decide finally, and to act on as the exigencies of war may require. His conscience and judgment must determine when, and to what extent, martial shall supersede the civil power in war.

Where martial law is declared over a State or District, or city, by a Commander acting for the President, no writ of *habeas corpus* or action lies to defeat or interfere with military measures to give it effect, and the civil law and ordinary administration are superseded so far as the President's military power extends. Mr. Justice Nelson's decision in the Greytown case, and one lately decided by Mr. Justice Betts in the United States District Court of New-York, are to this effect.

Private property, for military reasons, may, in war, be occupied for forts or bulwarks, or be destroyed. (1 Denio, 598; 1 Dall. R., 362; 17 John., N. Y., or 52.) It is within this constitutional power of the President.

A power of confiscating rebel property, of freeing the slaves of rebels, and of declaring martial law over insurgent States, cities or districts, belongs to the President's discretion in time of war, and he may legally exercise it so as to insure a speedy and successful termination of the rebellion. President Lincoln and his Generals have used these high powers with a cautious and sound discretion, and all American patriots approve their orders, and will sustain them.

HAMILTON.

Justice to a Loyal Officer of the Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has just been called to the letter of Mr. Brooks, an engineer officer of the steam sloop *Brooklyn*, (now blockading "Pass à l'Outre,") published in your paper.

Mr. Brooks is an old shipmate of mine, having been on board the *Brooklyn* when she brought a surveying expedition to which I was attached home from South America. I know him well, and can add a few facts to the statement of this gallant officer, which he, in his modesty, has omitted.

When the *Brooklyn* arrived home from South America, Mr. Brooks was ill and suffering from the effects of a severe accident occurring to him while in the discharge of his duty, and I think he had some thoughts of resigning; but, unlike those traitors who seized the occasion of their country's distress to shirk the battle, on the *miserable* plea of "*not fighting their countrymen*"—or joined at once a flag which never has been, never will be, and never can be, recognized by any civilized Power—*he* would not leave a banner he had sailed under in every quarter of the globe, at a time when his assistance was required, and when we spoke a vessel off the Capes of Hatteras which gave us the first news of "secession," no one in the engineer corps imagined for a moment that anything but death would separate Mr. Brooks and our service. All who knew him were sure that he would cling to his duty nobly, and he has done so. He need have no fears that he will ever be confounded with the sneaking *pirates* of the *Sumter*, amongst whom I am pained to see the name of at least one former officer of the old *Brooklyn*.

AMBROSE THOMPSON.

Washington, Sunday, Sept. 8, 1861.

Recruits to be had in the Country.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In regard to the raising of recruits, I would say there are many in this place and vicinity who are desirous of enlisting, and if a few recruiting officers were to come hither, I think many enlistments would be made at once. There have been no full companies gone from this neighborhood; but a few men have strayed away and joined companies in other counties. By making a note of the above it may be of service to the cause.

C.

Cooperstown, Friday, Sept. 6, 1861.

Gen. Dix and the Confederate Prisoners.

To the Editors of the Boston Post:

A foolish story has been going the rounds of the papers that Major-General Dix, the commanding officer at Baltimore, had given orders to have twenty-three Confederate prisoners, on their way to Fort Monroe, *fêted* at the Gilmore Hotel. The New-York Times assumes to give the General's own words: "Take them (the rebels) to the Gilmore House and treat them to the fat of the land." It adds: "It was so done. They fared sumptuously, and the Government footed the bill; and their rebel friends came around them and ate and drank with them gloriously." Another paper says: "These men, reeking with treason, were allowed to luxuriate in the best rooms of the Gilmore House, and with an unlimited order on its wine cellar." I have taken pains to ascertain the facts relating to the treatment which these rebels received at Baltimore. They are as follows:

Gen. Dix gave no orders whatever respecting the treatment of these prisoners. His only orders were for their embarkation for Fort Monroe in the first steamer after their arrival, and placing a guard on board the vessel for their security. They were sent to Baltimore by the Governor of Ohio in charge of Capt. Way, of the Volunteers, with written instructions as to the manner in which they should be treated. They were traveling, not under guard, but on their parole of honor, by order of the Government, to be sent into Virginia from Fort Monroe. They were lodged at hotels in the places in which they stopped precisely like other travelers. Here is a copy of the bill at the Gilmore House, certified by the proprietor—the cost of the "ovation," as the Times styles it:

Baltimore, Aug. 22, 1861.

United States to S. S. Stone, Dr.:

For board for 23 Confederate prisoners, one day, at $2 50 per day each	$57 50
One day's board for Capt. Way	2 50
Barber ordered by Dep't. P. G	2 12
Transportation prisoners' baggage	8 50
Total	$70 62

The above bill is correct.

S. S. STONE.

Not an extravagant bill, certainly, "with an unlimited order on the wine cellar,"—especially if their rebel friends "ate and drank with them gloriously."

The whole story is a miserable fabrication, invented by some reckless reporter to furnish a sensation dispatch to his paper.

The *Herald*, after originating the misstatement, seeks to convert it to the worst uses by proclaiming that Baltimore is on the eve of an outbreak. No assertion could be more unfounded. Those who know anything of the city, know also that it has not been so quiet since the riot in April. Perfect order reigns, the first of a judicious system of measures adopted by Gen. Dix, and quietly but steadily enforced. When he came to Baltimore no defensive works had been thought of. After a survey of the city and its environs, he saw its weakness and capabilities, and on his own judgment recommended a special system of intrenchments, which Gen. Scott immediately ordered to be undertaken, and which the engineers to whom the work was intrusted have approved. A strong work is already rising on Federal Hill, which will hold the city under complete control. Another will be commenced this week and a third soon after.

All this has been done by Gen. Dix with his accustomed indifference to public observation. He is not the man to flood the country with sensation reports of his own exploits. For sixteen years an officer of our Regular Army, he has a true military contempt for the vanity which magnifies each duty performed into an heroic achievement. There will be but little news from Baltimore so long as he remains there; but the judicious will see that his best praise is to be found in the tranquillity and order which he maintains in his department, and which is so vitally essential to the safety of the Capital.

BALTIMORE.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, James Kelly, aged 18, and Thos. Burns, aged 28, were tried and convicted of highway robbery, and sentenced to the State Prison for ten years each. The robbery was committed in Chatham-square a week ago to-day, upon the person of Jas. W. McGuire.

Dennis Donovan, previously convicted of petty larceny, was sent to the City Prison for 30 days.

Augustus Newdorf pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and his sentence was deferred.

Chas. Dumas, native of Havre, 23 years of age, pleaded guilty to an assault, with intent to kill, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Henry Swift, who pleaded guilty on the 5th inst. to forgery in the fourth degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

John Kelly and Theodore Hudson, members of the Second Regiment Fire Zouaves, pleaded guilty to an assault upon Lieut. Jas. McGuire of the same regiment, and were sent to the Penitentiary, the former for four months, and the latter for six months.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Sutherland, J.—*George G. Mecklim, et als, vs. Peleg G. Berry, et als.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs to abide the event of the action.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Hilton, J.—*Daniel Kempton vs. Joseph W. Goddard, et al.*—Case settled.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 Cents, Black or Brown.—Best in use. Reliable for color, unchangeableness, &c. Depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutter of hair and whiskers, at No. 1.

Military Shoulder-Brace AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED. A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

Ketchum—Merrill.—On Sunday, Sept. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., Andreas W. Ketchum to Emma Louise, daughter of William H. Merrill, Esq.

DIED.

Bassett.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 9, at her late residence, No. 105 East Broadway, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Anna Maria, wife of Geo. W. Bassett.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

McClusky.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 9, Sarah McClusky, aged 78 years.

Her funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 285 East 13th-st. The friends, and those of her son James, are respectfully invited to attend.

Buchanan.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 8, Isabella Drysdale, relict of the late Simson Buchanan, aged 67 years, 3 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Atlas Lodge No. 316, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 5 North Moore-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy.

McDermott.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 9, Eliza, wife of Michael J. McDermott, and beloved sister of William, Michael, John, James and P. D. Kilduff, aged 30 years and 1 day.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also those of her brothers, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her sister, [illegible] between 6th and 7th avs., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

Timpson.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 7, Annie M., daughter of the late William Timpson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 16 West 32d-st., on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

Smith.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Sept. 8, after a short and severe illness, Sarah Dillon, second daughter of Wesley and Sarah W. Smith, in the 15th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 69 Avenue D, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 11 A. M., without further invitation.

Scribner.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Sept. 8, at 9 A. M., Lieut. Joseph M. Scribner, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Company C, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 3 P. M., at his late residence, No. 99 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

Marshall.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 7, Bradley Edwards, youngest son of Gilbert N. and Sarah A. Marshall, aged 7 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence, on Bedford-av., six doors from Putnam-av., Brooklyn.

Culner.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, Sept. 8, John Culner, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the M. E. Church, corner of 4th and North 5th sts., Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terheun.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 8, of croup, Cyrus Knapp, son of Jacob and Mary A. Terheun.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further notice. Cars leave foot of Chambers-st. at 7½, 10 and 12 A. M.

☞ Schenectady papers please copy.

Bacon.—Killed in battle, at Manassas, Va., on Sunday, July 21, George Jones Bacon, second son of J. B. Bacon, of this City, aged 19 years. He was a volunteer in Company C, Color Company, Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., and fell early in the action by a musket ball in the forehead. His comrades buried him on the field.

Jones.—At Bergen, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 9, after a lingering illness, Gertrude Van Pelt, wife of James N. Jones, in the 72d year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Pompton Plains for interment on Wednesday morning next.

Potter.—At Niagara Falls, on Tuesday, Aug. 27, of consumption, Katy E. Potter, only daughter of Mrs. Eliza Potter, formerly of Cincinnati.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 479.—Sept. 9, 1861.
35, 33, 17, 70, 74, 58, 20, 59, 72, 41, 9, 56, 65.
Kentucky, Class 480.—Sept. 9, 1861.
40, 50, 32, 64, 34, 7, 28, 75, 52, 39, 68, 49.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of WOOD, EDDY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD retiring.

The business will be conducted in future by the remaining partners, under the style and title of MURRAY, EDDY & CO., with whom or with Mr. WOOD all settlements may be made.

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.

Covington, Ky., Sept. 2, 1861.

Wm. S. Mount, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
SPECIAL SALE.
BENKARD & HUTTON
Will sell at the store of
MESSRS. WILMERDINGS & MOUNT,
On
FRIDAY, Sept. 13,
ON FOUR MONTHS' CREDIT,

For approved indorsed notes, the following articles:

2,500 Pieces MERINO CLOTHS, of the manufacture of Seydoux, Sieber & Co., consisting of Modes and Dark assortments, High Colors, Marie Louise, Blacks and Whites, fine to superfine qualities.

500 Pieces CACHEMERE D'ECOSSE, High Colors, Mode and Dark assortments, Marie Louise, Blacks and Whites.

800 Pieces BOMBAZINES, fine to extra fine qualities.

2,000 Pieces MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, High Colors, Mode and Dark assortments, and Blacks, all qualities.

100 Pieces SATIN DU CHINE, Black and assorted Colors.

100 Pieces VELOUR REPS, VELOUR OTTOMANS and POPELINES.

SHAWLS.

1,000 Plain THIBET SHAWLS, Black, Mode and High-colored, extra superfine qualities, and Heavy Silk Fringes.

1,000 Long and Square BLACK THIBET SHAWLS, Woolen Fringes.

1,000 Rich New Styles Printed THIBET SHAWLS, Stella Styles.

800 Superfine Merino Centres, Broché Border STELLA SHAWLS.

800 WOOLEN SHAWLS, Extra Heavy, Double Faced.

BLACK LAVA EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
Two Dollars and Four Dollars a set,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 BROADWAY.

A NOTE DRAWN BY A. L. BONNAFON, of Philadelphia, to his own order, dated June 23, for $2,079 10, has been lost in transmission by mail. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

MORTON GRINNELL & CO.

NEW AND ELEGANT FALL CARPETING at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. English Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Oil-cloth, 1 to 8 yards wide. A great reduction in prices. All goods guaranteed. No urging or importuning to buy. Note No 99 Bowery.

MILITARY.

[illegible]

ATTENTION!

The so-called Southern Chivalry, in their attempt to degrade honest labor, would place the Northern Mechanic on the same grade as the "Southern Slave."

They call us Northern mudsills and greasy mechanics. Shall we submit to Southern rebels and enslave our children? NO!

Then, fall in, machinists, blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, boiler-makers, railroaders, wagon-makers, and mechanics of all kinds. Join the

ENGINEERS' AND ARTISANS' REGIMENT,

which has been accepted, and is now in camp. Head-quarters, corner Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York, over the Exchange office.

Men joining this regiment are mustered into service and are under pay at once, and receive 40 cents per day over infantry pay when on mechanical work.

THE PARROTT BATTERY,

a battery of six new rifled field pieces, presented by [illegible] R. P. Parrott, of the West Point Foundry, is attached to this regiment.

Every officer is required to pass a strict examination.

Each volunteer is entitled to 50 cents for every 20 miles he travels to the City of New-York to be mustered in, and 50 cents for every 20 miles he travels from the place he is mustered out to New-York City, and at that time $[illegible] in addition.

The families of volunteers in this regiment will be provided for by the authorities.

The enlistment is as infantry for THREE YEARS, or DURING THE WAR.

Colonel—EDWARD W. SERRELL. Lieutenant-Colonel—JAMES F. HALL.

[illegible]
FIRST SCOTT LIFE GUARD.
Fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers.
Col. ALFRED W. TAYLOR.

By order of Gen. Dix, this regiment will be increased to the Government standard of 1,046 men immediately. Able-bodied men only will be accepted; those who have seen active service preferred. This regiment was mustered into the United States service the 2nd of May last for two years, and has seen active service at Newport's News, Va., and is now stationed at Havre-de-Grace, Md. Many of the officers and men have served on the battle-fields of Mexico. Recruiting offices, No. 127 Grand-st., near Broadway, and No. 11 Chambers-st. Recruits forwarded every day to the camp of the regiment.

Recruiting officers:
Capt. CHAS. W. KRUGER, Company D.
Lieut. JAMES McDONALD, Company F.
Adjutant HENRIQUES.

FIRST REGIMENT FREMONT RIFLES.
COL. W. MERRITT.
Head-quarters, No. [illegible] Broadway.

This regiment is now being mustered into service, and offers superior inducements to officers and men who desire to unite with a first-class organization. Make early application at head-quarters. $2 bounty paid to each recruit.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE, No. 79 White-st.

1. Notice is hereby given to all Colonels who have been authorized by the Secretary of War to raise regiments, and who are now engaged in recruiting in this City, that only one recruiting office will be allowed, and that the expense thereof must not exceed $30 per month.

2. Colonels are requested to forward to this office certified copies of their authority to raise regiments.

B. B. SACKET,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Cavalry.

New-York City, Sept. 4, 1861.

Armory Company C, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

COMPANY ORDER.—THE OFFICERS AND members of this Company are requested to attend, in citizens' dress, the funeral of Lieut. Joseph M. Scribner, late Lieutenant of this Company, at his late residence, No. 99 Prince-st., Brooklyn, on this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

The officers and members of the Twelfth Regiment are respectfully invited to attend. By order

WM. FOWLER, Captain.

Wm. H. Devins, Orderly.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!—FORTIETH MOZART REGIMENT, N. Y. V.—One hundred recruits wanted to fill up the above regiment, now stationed at Bailey's Cross Roads, Alexandria, Va. This regiment will accept one hundred able-bodied recruits to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged. Men enlisting will be dispatched immediately to Camp Sackett. Apply at No. 564 Broadway.

Lieut.-Col. EGAN,
Recruiting Officer.

COMPANY H, TWELFTH REGIMENT.—The members of the above Company are requested to meet at their Armory, (over Jefferson Market,) on TUESDAY, Sept. 10, at 4 P. M. The members who have not been on duty at Washington are particularly requested to be present, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order of

WILLIAM H. McCORMACK, Captain.

FIRE ZOUAVES, ELEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. V.—All members of this regiment will report themselves at the Camp of Instruction, at Scarsdale, on or before the 10th inst., after which date all absentees will be returned as deserters. By order.

C. McK. LEOSER,
Colonel Commanding Eleventh Regiment N. Y. V.

ASTOR REGIMENT.—CHAS. ROSEFIELD, Commanding.—The Head-quarters of this Regiment has been removed from new Chambers-st. to No. 259 Pearl-st., corner of Cherry-st., where the business of the Regiment will hereafter be conducted. A few good reliable men are wanted as recruiting officers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 13, 1860:

"Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never, before this, wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER."

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 18, 1860:

"We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,

DAVID MILLER."

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say Do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

"Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,'—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it.—nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial," 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race."

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

None genuine unless the *fac-simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 Cents per bottle.

Lyon's Powder and his Pills
All the insect tribe will kill.

ALL THE GENUINE LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER and PILLS bear the fac-simile of E. LYON. All others are counterfeits or base imitations. Beware of unprincipled imitators. Sold by D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway, and by all respectable druggists.

SELF-SEALING STONE PRESERVE JARS—English manufacture. No wax or [illegible] used. The best and most durable article for [illegible] fruits and vegetables ever offered. For sale by W. [illegible] SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take a waitress' place alone; is willing and obliging; has the most undoubted City reference. Can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; would have no objections to traveling. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 560 8th-av., milliner store, between 38th and 39th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 99 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, with best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 East 13th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting or assist with washing, and would do housework in a small private family; good reference given. Call at No. 410 6th-av., corner of 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Scotch girl, as chambermaid or waitress; City reference given, if required. Call for two days at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITER AND FINE WASHER.—A situation is wanted by a very respectable girl, with the best recommendations. Apply at No. 79 West 31st-st., near 6th-avenue.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; understands the care of children, and is a very good sewer; has good reference from her last place, where she has lived seven years. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework; can be well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young girl, to do light chamberwork and take care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City references given from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 9 St. Mark's-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing, or as laundress, in a gentleman's family; can be well recommended by her last employer; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or general housework. Can furnish the best recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 West 25th-st., near 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or to do plain sewing. No objection to go in the country. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 19 West 21st-st. Best of reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family, or chambermaid alone in a private boarding-house; can give good City references. Call for two days at No. 281 Mulberry-st., in the rear, in the grocery-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid or laundress, or would assist in the washing and ironing of a private family; she has lived five years in her last place. Call at No. 9 5th-st., near the Bowery, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 522 6th-av., above 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a most respectable young woman, with 10 years' City reference from present employer, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses most beautiful; good disposition and obliging. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall-door, for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; advertiser has seven years first-class reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., room No. 13, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by an English woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse, to travel. Can be seen at No. 101 5th-av., her present situation.

AS COLORIST.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A place in a daguerrean gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, fashion plates, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Daguerrean Gallery, No. 65 8th-av., corner of [illegible]-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, soups, game and poultry; an excellent baker; has first-class City reference; no objections to assist in the washing, if required. Can be seen for two days, at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., Room No. 5.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; has no objection to first-class boarding-house; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best City references can be given. Call at No. 39 5th-st., the private door, back basement.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A young woman, with the best of City reference, as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; is neat and tidy in her kitchen; has no objection to the country; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant woman as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can give the best reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety; or would take a housekeeper's place in a widower's family; prefers the City. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches—meats, soups, games, desserts, &c.; is a good baker; has good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.; has no objection to a hotel or private boarding house.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who produces the best of City reference, a situation in the City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking, and pastry, soups, ice creams and jellies, all kinds of preserves and family dishes; wages $9 to $10. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A professed cook, in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call at No. 44 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant German girl as plain cook or baker; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 181½ Broome-st., candy-store, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, and has had long experience in living with private families; the best of City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 67 West 33d-st., corner Broadway.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 114 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, wishes a situation as first-rate cook; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 172 6th-av., near 23d-st., in drug-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman; is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 245 East 24th-st. rear house, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls; one as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two respectable girls, one a good cook and excellent laundress, and the other to do chamberwork and waiting in a respectable private family; the best of City reference given by both. Can be seen at No. 23 State-st., Brooklyn, second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, in a private family, as cook; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and bread; willing to assist in washing and ironing; understands the care of milk and butter; willing to go to the country; best of City references. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 173 West 25th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, in a private family, as cook; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and bread; willing to assist in washing and ironing; understands care of milk and butter; willing to go to the country; best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 75 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble and reliable woman, a situation as good meat and pastry cook, or as cook and to assist in the washing; is a most excellent baker; understands cooking in all its branches; best of City references for honesty, sobriety and capability; wages moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, as cook, and to wash, in a small private family, or to assist in washing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 194 East 17th-st., third floor, back, Room No. 14.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young girl a situation to cook, wash and iron; has no objections to do general housework for a small private family; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 181 East 24th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as good plain cook and washer and ironer, or would do general housework; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing in a gentleman's family; she is an excellent washer, also, a good cook and baker of bread and biscuits; has the best City reference as to character and capability; wages not so much an object as a nice place; she would do the housework of a small family. Call at No. 147 East 36th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation is wanted by a sober, honest, young woman as cook; is a good baker of bread and pies; is a first-rate washer and ironer; can milk and make butter; is willing and obliging; can give good reference. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has no objections to do housework. City reference can be given. Apply at No. 246 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A smart, respectable Protestant young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would go as laundress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 East 28th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; would do housework; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 221 Varick-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, pies, cakes, &c.; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 287 8th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do cooking alone; or laundress alone. Apply at No. 230 18th-st., corner of 1st-av., third floor front room; can be seen for two days; good reference from her last place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, laundress only, or to do general housework; has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, highly recommended, desires a situation, in City or country; will be found an excellent meat and vegetable cook; is a thorough bread and pie baker; washes and irons handsomely; wages not so much an object as a good, steady place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as cook, or general servant in a small family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 173 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant girl as good cook or laundress; understands her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, front room, door on the end, for three days. Reference if required.

AS DRESSMAKER.—EMPLOYMENT WANTed, by the day, by a first-class dressmaker, an American; understands the making of children's and ladies' dresses in the latest style; the best of City references given. Call, or address Mrs. D. T., No. 30 Bleecker-st., corner of Mott.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A smart, industrious girl, a situation as general servant; is a good, thorough plain cook, experienced in general housework, and a very excellent washer and ironer; is faithful and neat; can be highly recommended, and will hire for very moderate wages, either for the City or country. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED BY A steady, respectable girl, a situation in City or country, as general servant; will be found a good cook and baker; can wash and iron handsomely; is obliging and not afraid of work; will take moderate wages in a steady place; is well recommended. Apply No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—A PROTESTANT woman with good reference wishes a situation in City or country. Her reference says she is honest, sober, willing to please and a good servant. Wages small. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., third door West of Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITuation wanted, by a lady 21 years of age, perfectly competent to fill the situation; no objections to the country or widower's family. Apply for two days at the Compton House, corner of 3d-av. and 24th-st., to Miss E. JOHNSON.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American widow lady, a situation as housekeeper, either in the country or City. Call, for two days, at No. 403 Canal-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—AN AMERICAN lady of the first respectability and genteel deportment, wishes a situation as housekeeper or traveling companion for some genteel and respectable family. Address M. M. H., Station A, for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECtable young girl wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, a good plain cook, and is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 74 West 20th-st., in the rear; can be seen for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small family. Best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 Henry-st., 4th floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, to do housework in a small private family, or to cook, wash and iron; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Good reference. No. 76 Morton-st.

AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, a situation as matron or housekeeper in a young ladies' seminary or institution, by a lady who is strictly competent to take the entire charge; she can give the best of reference. Address A. L., Box No. 344 Post-office, Yonkers, Westchester County, for one week.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth, to bring it up by hand; is a good seamstress and fond of children; is willing to make herself useful; would travel with a lady. Can be seen at No. 232 6th-av., near 15th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and can bring it up by hand if required. Can be seen for two days; has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 947½ Broadway, in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a competent, trustworthy woman, in a private family, as nurse; understands the care of an infant from its birth; is a good seamstress, and willing to make herself useful; wages not so much an object as a home. Can give best of City reference. Inquire at No. 83 East 19th-st., near Irving-place, for two days.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two German girls; one as nursery governess or nurse and seamstress, the other as nurse or chambermaid. Inquire at No. 117 Christopher-st., in the rear house, for two days.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation, by a young woman, as nurse and chambermaid, or nurse and fine washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 75 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant English woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; perfectly competent to take the entire charge of children. Has good City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; is thoroughly competent and willing to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Call at No. 49 Talman-st., between Bridge and Charles sts., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress, who perfectly understands her business; would have no objection to go to California; seven years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 47 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young English girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 494 6th-av., near 30th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted as nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman. Has City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 115 West 12th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE OR WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY a capable young French girl, American born, of 15, a place as nurse or waitress in a small family, a French family preferred; can give satisfactory references from her last place. Call at No. 97 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SALESWOMAN.—A YOUNG LADY OF accomplishment and genteel demeanor, wishes a situation as saleswoman in a millinery and fancy goods store, or would attend strictly to a millinery and dressmaking department if desired; has had ample experience in both branches. Address, for two days, M. H. M., Station A.

AS WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two sisters want situations, one as good washer and ironer and good plain cook, and an excellent baker of bread; the other as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of a baby. Can be seen for two days at last place, three doors from Adelphi-st., and four doors from Clermont-av., in Green-av., Brooklyn.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years. N. B.—Also on hand small girls and girls lately landed.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF PROCURING good and efficient help, may rely on being satisfactorily suited at the first-class Agency No. 320 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.; no girls are admitted or received here who are unable to furnish testimonials as to character and qualifications. N. B.—Now on hand, many servants with from one to five years' reference, both white and colored. Country orders promptly filled, at No. 320 4th-av., two doors above 24th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as regular waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last five years. Call for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl as waitress, and assist in the chamberwork; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., room No. 6.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or to do part of the washing and ironing; has six years' City reference. Also, her sister, as nurse and chambermaid; sews neatly; will do light housework. Wages $5. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as seamstress in a private family; can cut children's dresses, do all kinds of family sewing, fine shirt making and embroidery; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines; has no objection to take care of children, or do chamberwork, or wait on a lady; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 75 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing in general; would assist in the care of children, or make herself otherwise useful; can operate a Wheeler & Wilson machine; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 170 West 34th-st., near 8th-av., top floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY DISPENSING with the services of her seamstress, wishes to secure her a good situation; she is a good plain sewer; learned dressmaking; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; she would take care of grown children, or assist with light work. Can be seen, until engaged, at her present employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st., near 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, embroidery and dressmaking; is willing to assist with chamberwork, or wait on a lady, or take care of children; has no objection to a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 166 49th-st., near 2d-av., for three days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as family seamstress; would take entire charge of a grown-up child or wait on a lady; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference from her last employer. Address E. B., No. 128 Clinton-place, 8th-st., Room No. 8.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WANTS a situation; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; would go as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist in the care of children, or go out by the day; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 191 13th-st., near 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting ladies' dresses and children's clothing; can do embroidery, and is willing to do light chamberwork or take care of children. Can be seen at No. 140 West 29th-st. Best of City references can be given.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's or Grover & Baker's sewing machines; has best City references. Call at No. 222 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as competent seamstress; understands family sewing in all its branches; by the day, week or month; no objection to City or country; reference given. Call at No. 113 15th-st., near 6th-av., New-York.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES a situation as seamstress; understands sewing in all its branches, and can cut and make all kinds of boys' clothing. Can be seen at No. 163 West 30th-st.

SERVANTS OF THE BEST KIND, WITH thoroughly investigated characters and qualifications, including German, French, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., may be found at Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., six doors east of Broadway, formerly Bible House; French and German languages spoken; a lady in attendance.

AT THE MANHATTAN EMPLOYMENT Office, No. 2 East 23d-st., opposite Madison-square, employers will find an excellent selection of servants, with thoroughly investigated characters and qualifications, including all nations and of all denominations, for city and country. Orders by mail duly attended to.
A. M. SEE, Proprietor.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready, at moderate wages, for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF GOOD PROTESTant help, at moderate wages, will apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., where will be found first-class cooks, laundresses, waiters, nurses and seamstresses, and girls for housework, for city and country.

MALES.

AS CONDUCTOR.—WANTED.—$200 REWARD.—A young man, of pleasing appearance and agreeable manners, will give this amount for a situation as conductor upon any good steam railroad. He is fully competent for the business, and can furnish references satisfactory. Address RAILROAD, Box No. 134 Manchester N. H.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN PARTING with his coachman, who has been in his employ between two and three years, is desirous of finding employment for him; he is sober, faithful, reliable, and entirely capable of his business; he will be found an invaluable servant to those who should need him. Call at Montague's livery stables, 23d-st., near 6th-av., or address a note to W. W., Box No. 132 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a Protestant single man, a situation as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; also understands gardening, and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; can give good City references; no objection to any part of the country. Call or address W. D., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom in a private family, by a respectable young German man; he has had long experience in the care and management of horses and carriages; can milk; is willing to make himself useful, and comes well recommended from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 13 East 19th-st., near Broadway, or address COACHMAN, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young man as coachman and groom, plain gardener and farmer, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has two years' reference from his last place. Address W. Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man desires a situation as coach man and farmer; understands the care of horses, coaches and harness well; is a good driver; milking, if required; can give 14 months' City and country references; would hire by the year with any gentleman. Can be seen at No. 219 Bowery. Address J. T., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR USEFUL MAN.—A young man is anxious to procure a situation; he understands the care of horses and harness; is a first rate driver; understands the care of stock generally; understands farming and plain vegetable gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—WANTED, without any incumbrances, by a young German, who speaks plain English, of sober and steady habits, and not afraid to work, a situation as farmer or vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses and cattle, and is willing to make himself useful in every way possible. Call at No. 8 West 52d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for JACOB PRICE.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a young Scotchman who has had five years' experience in some of the best gentlemen's places in the State; is well acquainted with green-house plants, graperies, &c., &c., and would not object to an assistant's position in a good establishment. Address JOHN, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a man who thoroughly understands his business, the care of green-house and grapery; also, the care of fruit trees and the laying out of grounds, and can produce several prizes; the best of City reference to be given. Address H. M., Box 194 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE young man, a Protestant, a situation as gardener, or would take care of a horse or cow, if required; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; the best of references from late employers. Call, or address E. G., at Mr. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a place as gardener and farmer, by a man of first-rate ability, who understands his business in both capacities; the raising of all kinds of garden produce, hot and cold vineries, raising of farm produce and reclaiming of waste lands; can give first-class reference if required. Address J. N. B., Box 173 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a man that understands his business in both branches, and laying out of new places; can be highly recommended from his employer; has fourteen years experience in this country. Can be seen by note to M. H., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family as waiter, by a man that understands his business; has no incumbrance; is sober, honest and industrious, and can give the best of City references; has no objection to City or country. Any commands left for T. C., at James Dooley's, No. 38 3d-av., corner of Astor-place, for two days, will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady man as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address, for 3 days, No. 877 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts., in the upholstery store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a highly respectable Protestant man, who is thoroughly efficient in his business, with most excellent City reference. Can be seen until engaged at 157 East 21st-st., first floor, back room.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a respectable family; no objection to the country; good City and country references can be given. Call at No. 134 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE, NO incumbrance, want a situation together to take care of a place in the absence of the family, or in any other way; both competent, or no wages asked; good reference. Address J. W. K., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, immediately.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, in any capacity; understands French, English and German; is willing to make himself useful. Address O. L., Box 191 *Times* Office.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt [illegible] of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

TO LET.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE MODERN built first-class stone front house in 32d-st., near 3d-av. Rent $450. Also, one large or two small stores on Broadway, near 29th-st. Rent $450 and $350. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF LARGE AND MEDIUM houses in the upper part of the City, principally in the middle and west side; also, a number of stores on the business avenues; also, a large store and basement at the junction of Broadway, 7th-av. and 43d-st., 25 feet front by about 125 feet deep, the stories over the store being fitted up for a hotel in connection with the adjoining building. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner of 16th-st. Office open from morning till 9 in the evening.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID new 3-story basement house, No. 305 Adelphi-st., near Green-av., Brooklyn; also, one on New-York-av., near Pacific-st.; also, three on Gates, near Bedford-av. Rent from $300 to $600; worth $460 to $800. Also, stores and tenements on Fulton-av. and Atlantic-av. Apply to H. M. NEEDHAM, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET—A GYMNASIUM, FITTED UP IN SUperior style, in one of the largest and finest rooms in the City, by the late Gustavus Raats and B. Franklin Beach. Will be let with or without appurtenances. Inquire at the Knickerbocker stage office, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—House No. 54 Hicks-st., next door to Cranberry-st.; has gas, gas-fixtures and water. Is now occupied by the owner and in complete order. Possession given immediately. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises, or of J. B. ALLEN, No. 83 Walker-st., New-York.

TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with all the modern improvements, situated on De Kalb-av., between Bedford-av. and Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET ON MURRAY HILL—A THREE-story high-stoop brick house, with range, bath, water closets, furnace, gas and gas fixtures complete; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises, No. 73 East 40th-st.

TO LET—IN WEST BALTIC-ST., BROOKLYN, A full three-story house, in perfect order, with every modern convenience; will be let low to a good tenant. For particulars apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.—Rooms, large and small, with steam power, at very low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Until May 1, or longer if required; is situated in the very best part of 11th-st., and although newly built, has been lately decorated throughout; is replete with all modern improvements; will be rented to a private family only. The rent will be exceedingly moderate to a suitable tenant. Address with real name to Box No. 1,246 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEW and modern-built first-class house, full size, furnished in good taste, in fine order, in one of the best locations in the City, on a cross-street, between 23d and 18th sts., will be let to a private family who are willing to pay a liberal rent. Address L. D., Box No. 1,458 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A THREE-story brown-stone front house, elegantly furnished, having water, gas fixtures, baths, &c. Location, Brooklyn Heights, three minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Apply to HARDENBERGH, DUTTON & RUTGERS, No. 58 Wall-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—A FIRST-CLASS, brown-stone house, furnished in superior style, until May 1, or longer if desired, situated on 22d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Particulars and an order to see it can be obtained by applying to C. J. RICHARDS, 16 Platt-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE IN YONKERS TO rent to May 1 for $250.—It is on the river, commanding a fine river view, and is near the dépôt. Will accommodate eight persons. Apply to S. DINGEE, 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO A SMALL FAMILY of adults, apartments suitable for housekeeping, in the desirable brown-stone house No. 215 East 50th-st., (Beekman Hill.) Rent very low. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 58 West 26th-st. Size four stories, 20 feet wide by 45 deep. Dining room extension. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE COMPLETE, NO. 33 10th-st., near 5th-av. A most desirable location and in complete order. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family at moderate rent. No. 108 East 30th-st. Apply to GOODMAN & JESUP, No. 112 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 7 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1861.

WANTED TO RENT IMMEDIATELY FOR a limited period, one large warehouse, near the Battery. Possession to be given at once. Apply to R. SAXTON, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. Army.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR RENT.—A comfortable house, with about a half an acre of land, within thirty or forty miles of the City, near a railroad. Rent must be low; the price of property not to exceed from $1,500 to $2,500. Address Mr. C., Box No. 3,504, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE AND lot on the west side of Broadway, between 4th and [illegible], a corner preferred. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 172 *Times* Office, stating situation, lowest price, and terms of sale.

HOUSE WANTED IN HARLEM—EITHER a two-story or small three-story house, in good repair, at moderate rent, and near the boat landing. Address, with particulars, R., Box No. 3,146 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FROM November until May. Any party having a desirable house to rent may find a good tenant by naming a low rent. Address M., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL AND COMpletely furnished house, with Croton water throughout, situated between 10th and 25th sts. and 4th and 5th avs. Apply to WM. HARMAN BROWN, No. 59 Wall-st.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, A ROOM AND bedroom, unfurnished; location between 25th and 40th sts., and 6th and 7th avs. Address Mrs. L. BROWN, No. 150 West 17th-st.

HOUSE WANTED—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—modern built, all improvements. Rent must be low. Address L., Box No. 266 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET.—A NEAT COUNTRY HOUSE, TWELVE rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y., or address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

FOR RENT—VERY CHEAP TO A GOOD TENANT—At Rye, a beautiful country place with 12 or 30 acres, (as preferred,) completely furnished and fitted for a comfortable Winter as well as Summer residence. It is also offered for sale. For all particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or HOMER MORGAN, opposite.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COTTAGES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—25 acres, for $1,000; 6 acres, $1,550; 12 acres, $1,950; also, other farms. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 130 acres of fine land, in Mercer County, N. J., 45 miles from New-York, (5 acres timber, balance all tillable,) one mile from railroad dépôt, two from Princeton. Land finely improved, out-buildings large and conveniently arranged. The dwelling is handsomely situated, large, nearly new, and finished with all the conveniences requisite for a country home; fruit in abundance, excellent water, and location healthy. Also, a farm, ½ mile from dépôt; 91 acres of good land, plenty of fruit; frame house, well inclosed, barn, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FARM WANTED IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Not over 20 miles from New-York and near a railroad dépôt, from 15 to 25 acres good meadow land, a large poultry yard and duck pond essential, good house, barn, and other out-buildings; must be in good order; vicinity of West Farms preferred; rent very low. Address FARMER, Box No. 166 *Times* Office, giving full particulars.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on 38th-st., 100 feet east of Madison-av., at secession prices. Inquire on the premises. Just furnished.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED.—The elegant full-sized English basement house, No. 3 West 30th-st., first house west of 5th-av., strictly first-class in every particular, admirably arranged; the dining-room and butler's pantry unsurpassed. For cards to view it apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank, or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

HELP WANTED.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED Protestant waitress; City references will be required. Apply, from 10 to 12 A. M., at No. 105 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN OR English woman, to travel with an invalid. One who has already traveled, and who will not be sea-sick, is required; also, the best of references. Inquire at No. 5 East 14th-st., after 4 P. M.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, IN A HAT AND CAP house, one or two good salesmen, having a New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio trade. Address Box No. 2,030, New-York Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of NICHOL & BILLERWELL is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Mr. NICHOL will settle up the affairs of the firm, and will continue the business on his own account.
JOHN NICHOL,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1861. G. B. BILLERWELL.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, between Liberty and Cedar sts., consisting of very elegant rosewood secretary and library bookcases, ladies' secretaires, etageres, amoire-à-glace, wardrobes with double mirror doors, buffets, corner stands, rosewood and black walnut parlor suites of various kinds, library and dining-room furniture en suite, extension dining tables, centre and fancy tables, side-boards, lounges, easy chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, &c. For particulars see catalogues at sale, as it is worthy the attention of buyers, being first-class work, and sale positive for cash.

OFFICE OF THE PERSSE & BROOKS PAPER WORKS.—WINDSOR LOCKS, Connecticut, Sept. 3, 1861.—The Mills, dwelling-houses and other property of this Corporation will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The ANCHOR MILL was rebuilt after the fire in 1857, and contains 9 engines, (one a Kingsland's patent,) two 72-inch fourdrinier machines, and all other machinery necessary to a well-appointed paper mill, the whole in good condition.

The PACIFIC MILL, built in the most substantial manner, in 1854, contains 15 engines, (one a Kingsland patent,) three 84-inch fourdrinier machines, &c., &c., and is in all respects a model mill, and one of the largest in the country.

The ATLANTIC MILL has 3 engines and has of late been used in connection with the Pacific. The Anchor and Pacific Mills have a good supply of spring water, storehouses, coal bins, &c., and there are 5 dwelling-houses, containing 24 tenements. The mills, with their fixtures, will be sold separately, also the dwelling-houses. This property is situated 12 miles north of Hartford on the great thoroughfare between Boston and New-York.
J. H. HAYDEN, Trustee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, at the elegant house corner of President and Clinton sts., South Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant furniture contained in said house, viz.: superb rosewood suite of parlor furniture, covered in India satin, elegant curtains to match; lace do.; Wilton and Brussels carpets, etageres, centre and card tables, clocks and mantel ornaments, &c.; also, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables, &c.; dining-room suite, extension table, sideboard, a large variety of cut glass, crockery, &c. Also, silver and plated ware, cutlery, all the gas fixtures, chandeliers, &c., together with the table linen, blankets, &c., &c.; also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 46 Cortlandt-st., comprising all varieties of Fall and Winter goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a well selected stock direct from manufactures. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, pier, oval and other glasses, wardrobes, feather beds, mattresses, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen furniture, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Philip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO EMANUEL KARPELES, DEFENDANT:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the place of trial whereof is the City and County of New-York, wherein Frederick Tracy and James Irwin are plaintiffs, and Emanuel Karpeles is defendant, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of said County at the City Hall, in said City, on the 28th day of August, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 18 William-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand seven hundred sixty-three dollars and eighty cents with interest on two thousand six hundred fifty-two dollars and sixty-seven cents from June 13, 1860, and on one hundred and three dollars and thirty-eight cents from July 10, 1860, and on seven dollars and seventy-five cents from Aug. 11, 1860, besides costs.—Dated Jan. 30, 1861. TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD,
s3-law6wTu Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MALTBY GELSTON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Henry R. Winthrop, Esq., No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1861.
MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.
jy2—1aw6mTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBERTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 8, 1861.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator,
ap9-1aw6mTu* With the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HEYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 14 Morton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 1, 1861.
LETTY HUYLER, Executrix.
ap2-1aw6mTu*

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AT her own residence, the washing of a small family or to do the washing of a few gentlemen; can give satisfactory reference. Call at No. 1 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., top room.

FAMILY WASHING.—WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant woman, a family's washing, or a few single gentlemen's; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK FOR 1862.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Aug. 24, 1861.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following Navy-yards:

	Barrels Beef.	Barrels Pork.
At Charlestown, Mass.	3,500	4,500
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	4,500	6,000
At Philadelphia, Pa.	1,000	1,500
Total	9,000	12,000

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1862; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1862, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the Chief of this Bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of October, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least twelve pounds from the neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel; all the other pieces are to be packed, *and, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the 1st day of December, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard and all refuse pieces, and must be cut with *a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one struck bushel of Turk's island, Isle of May, Key West solar, Onondaga solar, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt can make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white-oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white-oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons, and the iron hoops must be well painted with red lead.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung-stave with the letter B, or P, as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this Bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified (except the twenty per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the Navy Agents, respectively, duly approved by the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the Act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the sixth section of the Act of Congress making appropriations for the Naval service for 1846—'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the Navy, may be rejected at the option of the Department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer, in the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE VESSELS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1861.

The Department will receive proposals, accompanied by models, plans, and specifications, until 12 o'clock Monday, 30th September, 1861, for the complete construction and equipment of two Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 750 tons each, and of three Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 600 tons each, United States measurement.

Proposals will only be considered from successful steamship builders actually engaged in that business, and the name of the marine steam-engine establishment at which the steam machinery is to be made must be stated and will have due weight.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 750 tons must not exceed ten (10) feet, and they will be armed with one rifled pivot gun of 8,000 lbs. weight, two 32-pounder guns of 42 cwt., and one heavy Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle. The complement for each vessel to be 120 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,800 gallons of water in tanks; to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff top-sails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 600 tons must not exceed 8½ feet, and they will be armed, each, with one rifled pivot gun of 6,500 lbs. weight, two 32-pounders of 42 cwt., and one light Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle.

The complement for each vessel will be 95 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,000 gallons of water in tanks, and to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff top-sails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, mast coats, awnings, hammocks and bags, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks binnacles, bells, furniture for cabins and mess-rooms, cooking apparatus and utensils complete, steam machinery, spare work, coal bunkers, filled with Buck Mountain coal, with all the equipments and outfits of every kind, and in all respects ready to receive her officers, men, provisions and armament, and at once proceed to sea.

The armaments, provisions, nautical instruments and charts only will be provided by the Government.

It is desirable to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for ten days of twenty-four hours each.

The specifications must describe fully the material to be used; the manner and size of fastening; the detail of the size, finish and arrangement of the machinery, and of the various equipments and outfits included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotment of space for accommodations, steam-room, magazines, shell-rooms, disposition of coal, and convenient stowage must be provided.

It is to be understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of draft of water, speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, and other points required, with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The bidders must state the least time from the signing the contract or acceptance of the proposal within which they will agree to complete the vessels ready for sea, and deliver them at any ports they may name. The total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required in the foregoing advertisement, and to be embraced in their specifications and plans must be stated, and the bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law that, if awarded, they will execute the contract.

Payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth (1-5) of the whole amount for ninety (90) days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time on trial at sea.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposals made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which it may consider most to the interests of the Government and to combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them at its option.

A competent person will be appointed by the Department to superintend the construction and equipment of each of the vessels.

The specifications, plans, and models of parties not obtaining contracts may be withdrawn by them.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.
s10-eodtos30.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

The subscriber calls the attention of lot owners in this cemetery to his stock of Marble Monuments and Headstones, selling off below cost, at a sacrifice, to remove.
J. EDWARDS, 36th-st., near the entrance.

TO ALL SOLDIERS WOUNDED IN THE present war, or widows or minor children of those killed or died in service, or on account thereof, will address R. B. LLOYD, Washington, D. C., stating full particulars, and inclosing stamp. Also, late three months volunteers.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Sept. 4, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately, indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at," (name the yard,) will be received at this office until noon on the 2d day of October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the Commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement thus:

Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer.

(Here date the offer.)

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State,) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose as my agent (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Navy agent (name the agency) for signatures and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town,) and State of (name the State,) and (name of second guarantor, &c.,) hereby undertake that the above-named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice through the Post-office of the acceptance of his (or their) offer before mentioned.

Witness: (Signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. (Signature.)

To be signed by the District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector, Navy Agent, or some person known to the Bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 2, stone; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood timber and lumber; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 17, hardware.

NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 4, yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, cypress, and juniper; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 10, slate; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 13 pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 25, iron work, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 14, files; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27 anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the Navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Bureau or commandant may require*; such increase, however, not to exceed one-half of the quantities stated (and requisitions sent through the Post-office shall be deemed sufficient notice) during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1862; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said Navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and any further description of the articles. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the Navy-yard and *not to employes*, for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or canceled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On classes of articles headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered, from time to time, according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a Navy Agent, Collector, District-Attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the Bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the Bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, twenty-five per centum.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the Post-office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the Bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in strict *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LOST, OR MISLAID, A RECEIVER'S LOAN CERTIFICATE, dated 13th December, 1859, for $5,000, bearing 10 per cent. per annum interest, issued in favor of the undersigned, and signed JAMES ROBB and CHARLES CONGDON, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. Said certificate is indorsed in blank by the undersigned, and the public are cautioned against negotiating or trading for the same, as its payment has been stopped. JAMES ROBB.
CHICAGO, Aug. 30, 1861.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house needs one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway. Estimates made and circulars sent by request.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

MILLING MACHINES,
Of the most Approved Pattern for Gun-work.
Built by DWIGHT, CHAPIN & CO., Bridgeport, Conn

MEDICAL.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA—For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with virulent and chronic diseases. Medical advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. Reports on Sexual Diseases, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter-envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

HAMMOND ON NERVOUS, SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, 831 and the author 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE THREE EPOCHS OF WOMAN!

Epoch the First—The Dawning of WOMANHOOD.
Epoch the Second—The Age of MATURITY.
Epoch the Third—The TURN OF LIFE.

Diseases incident to each of these periods of Woman life, including Functional Derangements, Midwifery Cases, Irregularities, Debilitating Influences, &c., are treated to a successful issue, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (FOUR DOORS FROM Mc DOUGAL,) NEW-YORK. Hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8; Sundays till 2.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, manufactured only at FREDERICK BROWN'S Drug and Chemical Store, northeast corner of 5th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia. Attention is called to this valuable remedy, which should be in every family at this season, and for the Army and Navy it is indispensable, curing affections of the stomach and bowels, and is a certain preventive from the effects of bad water. Be sure to get the genuine, which is sold by all respectable druggists in New-York, &c.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day or evening.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

CARD TO LADIES.—MRS. M. NICHOLS, NO. 107 East 13th-st, an experienced midwife and ladies' nurse, treats all diseases incident to her sex. Private board and attendance, medicines, &c.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

EXCURSIONS.

PERHAM'S GRAND
INTERNATIONAL EXCURSION,
EMBRACING THE
EASTERN AND MIDDLE STATES
AND THE CANADAS,

To wit: the States of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, of the United States, and Canada East and Canada West, and New-Brunswick, of the British Provinces.

Particulars will be published in these columns soon. To-day, see posters and small bills at the principal hotels and railroad offices.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS—FARE 50 CENTS.—Steamer CROTON, Capt. DUMONT, leaves (Sunday included)

10th-st., E. R. ...7:15 A. M.	Peck-slip ...7:45 A. M.
Spring-st., N. R. ..8:10 A. M.	Pier No. 4 ...9 A. M.

Leave the Banks at 2:30 P. M.

N. B.—After this date the following landings will be discontinued: Broome-st., Brooklyn and 30th-st.
AUG. 29, 1861.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C

BURNING FLUID
50C. PER GALLON ... TO THE TRADE.
ALCOHOL, COAL OILS, LAMPS, &c.
J. S. STANTON, Manufacturer,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship JOHN BELL, Capt. SCOTT, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30.

The succeeding steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 15.

For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,
Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, ESCORT, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SEA FLOWER, CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The steamship
GREAT EASTERN,

Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from
NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

Rates of passage:

In First Cabin, $95@$135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.

In Third Cabin, from $35@$50.

Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.

The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR KEY WEST AND HAVANA.

The armed U. S. Mail steamship MARION, J. D. PHILLIPS, U. S. Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above ports, on FRIDAY, Sept. 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—Passengers must provide themselves with passports. All letters must positively pass through the Post-office.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

GLASGOW ...SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, or CITY OF MANCHESTER } ...SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, or CITY OF NEW-YORK, } ...SATURDAY, Sept. 28.

And every succeeding SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.

Owing to the derangement of our regular weekly sailings, caused by the return to Liverpool of the steamship *Etna*, this Company will not dispatch a steamer from New-York on Saturday, Sept. 14.

The next steamer will therefore leave here on the 21st of September, and will be followed weekly in the regular course same as heretofore.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. GRAHAM, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 13. Rates of passage from New-York—First class, according to accommodations, $70 and $85; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On SATURDAY	Sept. 14
On MONDAY	Oct. 14
On MONDAY	Nov. 11
Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 11th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the ASIA from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The AFRICA will sail 25th inst.
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY— No. 18 City Hall. United States passports furnished from Washington in thirty-six hours, by H. H. RICE, Notary Public, No. 18 City Hall, second story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

PASSPORTS—UNITED STATES—PREPARED and issued at the Government Agency, 34½ Pine-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

TO SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE —Steel wire, assorted numbers, covered or uncovered, best quality, at greatly reduced prices, for cash, at factory in South 7th-st., near Jersey-av., Jersey City.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

OPENING NIGHT.
Admission 50 cents to all parts of the Academy.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 16,
First appearance in New-York of the
GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
HERRMANN,
Assisted by the celebrated
ORCHESTRA OF THE OPERA.

The manager respectfully calls the attention of the public to the first appearance in New-York of
MONSIEUR HERRMANN,
who is universally recognized as the greatest living
PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
and whose performances at the principal opera houses in Europe have been pronounced the most wonderful in their peculiar line.

The performances of HERRMANN are entirely original and novel. The distinguished feature is the entire
ABSENCE OF ANY APPARATUS,
All effects being solely produced by extraordinary
MANUAL SKILL.
TO THE PUBLIC.

Until now the public have been accustomed to see in the undersigned the Director of the Opera, and the manager of the very greatest vocal and instrumental stars, such as Sontag, Lagrange, Piccolomini, Angri, Thalberg, Henri Herz, Leopold de Meyer, Sivori, Vieuxtemps, and others of the same rank and standing in the European Art world. For the first time during his managerial career of fifteen years in this country, he has temporarily stepped out from his legitimate business, and embarked in his present enterprise with Mr. HERRMANN.

To this he has not simply been actuated by an inherent love of profit, as he has frequently refused to become interested in some of the most lucrative exhibitions—exhibitions which, however lucrative, would have afforded but little satisfaction to his pride and amour propre. But the case is different with Mr. HERRMANN, who is not only a great artist, but unquestionably the greatest living in his peculiar art. The undersigned, during his yearly travels in Europe, has seen the performances of Mr. Herrmann at some of the first and most exclusive opera houses, drawing immense crowds at opera prices, and creating a sensation second to none of the greatest he has witnessed, whilst the distinction of his manners, and his piquant delivery, have made him a universal favorite. He can, therefore, fully indorse what the European Press has said of Herrmann, that "his appearance has been a new revelation in the art of prestidigitation, as that of Jenny Lind has been in singing," and in this opinion he is borne out by that of some of our first citizens and distinguished members of the Press, who have had an opportunity of seeing Mr. Herrmann at several private soirées he has given since his arrival, and who all predict his fullest success with the public of New-York, who so readily appreciate genuine merit, and who will, it is confidently believed, affirm with their voices the verdict which the best critics of Europe have pronounced. B. ULLMAN.

MR. ULLMAN
Respectfully announces that he is making arrangements for
A REGULAR OPERA SEASON
During the Winter, with the two great prime donne,
MADAME MEDORI
AND
MADAME CHARTON,
With whom he has made conditional arrangements.

Mr. Ullman takes much pleasure in announcing that he has at last succeeded in persuading
MADAME RISTORI
To make a professional tour in America, accompanied by her own troupe of
THIRTY FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS.

Although Madame Ristori will only arrive in September, 1862, Mr. Ullman gives thus early notice to the public, believing that the announcement of this long expected and great artistical event will be received with much satisfaction.

THREE LIVING WHALES

NOW ON EXHIBITION,
Under an elegant pavilion,
AT JONES' WOODS.
These Whales have been obtained at great expense
FROM THE NORTHERN SEAS,
And at a great outlay of both labor and money.
A LARGE TANK
Has been erected in these beautiful grounds, which is supplied with
PURE OCEAN WATER
From the East River, at the rate of
ONE MILLION GALLONS DAILY,
By means of a powerful Steam Pump, which throws a six-inch stream through
ONE THOUSAND FEET OF IRON PIPE,
which has been laid expressly for that purpose. Everybody has heard of Whales,
IN "NURSERY TALES" and "SAILORS' YARNS;"
everybody has read of WHALES in STORY, SONG and HISTORY;
EVERYBODY WANTS TO SEE A WHALE;
and now they have an opportunity of seeing one in his native element, swimming about in
ALL HIS BEAUTY AND GRACE,
as if disporting in his own native seas. The most pleasing, instructive, and interesting exhibition ever introduced to the New-York public.
Admission only 25 cents. Children under 12, 15 cents.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS,

Corner 14th-st. and 6th-av., adjoining
PALACE GARDEN.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING will be presented
NEW SCENES, NEW FEATURES AND NEW ARTISTES.
The great Humorist, DEN STONE.
The Educated Buffaloes.
The famous Bareback Riders,
EATON STONE and SIGNOR QUINLIANI,
The two best in the world.
All the Star Artistes from Niblo's Garden,
The great ZOYARA, DUVERNEY, and a host of others equally celebrated.
FOUR GRAND DAYLIGHT PERFORMANCES THIS WEEK, COMMENCING AT 2 O'CLOCK,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

SCEN-O-GRAPH OF THE WAR.

This gorgeous work of art will open TO-MORROW (Wednesday,) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. This is a most splendid and extensive exhibition of the great American conflict, prepared by eminent artists, and will be presented in connection with a popular discussion of this exciting topic.

GREAT VICTORY!

WHERE?
IN BROADWAY.
WHY?
Because the Parisian Cabinet of Wonders and Anatomy is ready to open.

BANJO AND VIOLIN TAUGHT BY JAS. BUCKLEY, on the correct principle, viz.: by note. Patent banjos on hand, for sale cheap, by which pupils can become proficient quicker and easier than on any other instrument. Terms: 50 cents per lesson; 12 lessons $5. Apply at No. 38 White-st., near Broadway.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.
New Time Table, Sept. 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M. Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M. Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4.00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M. Hunter's Point.

Take Ferry foot of James-slip at 7:00 P. M. for last train to Flushing.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer THOMAS P. WAY will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat THOMAS P. WAY.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.— Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

LAST WEEK!
LAST WEEK!
LAST WEEK!
Of that most wonderful and extraordinary
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS.
Which has created the greatest excitement among the scientific and curious, every one of whom regard him as
THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,
and declare, in the language of Job, ch. xl and xli,
"UPON THE EARTH THERE IS NOT HIS LIKE."
And well they may, for he is the strangest, the most wonderful and extraordinary animal ever seen in America; is amphibious,
LIVES IN THE WATER OR OUT OF IT,
walks on land and on the bottom of the river, swims on the surface or beneath the surface, and grows to be
HEAVIER THAN ANY ELEPHANT,
while his power and strength are described, by both sacred and profane history, to be gigantic. His exhibition has afforded the most unwonted satisfaction to visitors; and, as he is the
FIRST AND ONLY LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS
ever seen in America, and the difficulty of obtaining them makes it probable that HE IS THE LAST that will be seen here, no man, woman, or child
SHOULD FAIL SEEING HIM;
and as this is the last week of his exhibition, and after leaving here he goes to remote parts,
NEVER AGAIN TO BE SEEN IN NEW-YORK,
no time is to be lost by those who would look upon
THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE WORLD.
And who would fail of seeing the
FIRST INHABITANT OF THE RIVER NILE
that ever visited our American shores?
To add to the interest of the exhibition, a
NATIVE ARAB KEEPER, SALAAMA,
who assisted in his capture, has him in charge, and with him is to be seen at all hours, while the Hippopotamus is
EXHIBITED AND DESCRIBED EVERY HALF HOUR,
when he is seen both in and out of the water. Also, is seen,
A LIVING SHARK,
Besides a great variety of other living Fish, Turtles, &c.
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY,
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
Miss DAWRON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST,
Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT,
The talented young Violinist, &c.
TWO SUPERB DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
take place every day, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.
At each of which is produced an elegant petite comedy, entitled,
TIME TRIES ALL,
And the laughable and ever-amusing farce, entitled
LOVE IN LIVERY.
Making the most attractive entertainment in the City.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 13 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

SECOND NIGHT
of the brilliant and beautiful Comedienne
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
who will appear as
CINDERELLA,
in the Musical Extravaganza of that title, altered from Planche's version, to suit the times, by Charles Dawson Shanley, Esq., of "Vanity Fair," and will be produced with entirely
NEW MUSIC,
Composed and arranged by the Musical Conductor, Charles Koppitz.
NEW and SUPERB SCENERY, by ... Mr. C. S. GETZ.
NEW COSTUMES,
PROPERTIES,
and
NEW AND STARTLING EFFECTS,
and with the following cast:

Cinderella, a Young Lady who soon leaves the ashes for the great	Mrs. John Wood
Miss Patchoulia, one of the Cantankerous Sisters—more given to idle ways than good books (first appearance this season)	Miss Ada Clifton
Miss Rondelitia, the other Cantankerous sister (first appearance here)	Mrs. Geo. Skerrett
The Baroness Soldoff, made after the pattern of Mrs. Caudle—a copy from *Punch*, (her first appearance here)	Mrs. W. R. Blake
Fairy Queen, (her first appearance here,)	Miss Lothian
Fancy, in tears	Miss Bennet
The Prince Rodolph, a reformed young man, as regards latch-keys and cocktails. No relation to Prince Napoleon	Mr. A. H. Davenport
The Baron Soldoff, very nearly "sold" himself	Mr. Lewis Baker
Capillaire, a corpulent young gentleman, recently returned from a country retreat	Mr. Harry Pearson
Rumplestiltskin, the great German Gnome and Prestidigitatem, (his first appearance here,)	Mons. Sudlow
The Seneschal	Mr. Clark
The Flunkies	Messrs. Galloway, Thompson, Glover and Skidder
The Baron's Band	Messrs. Fendel and Lester
Choristers	Messrs. Rae, Melville, &c.

Fairies, Hunters, Sprites, Amazons, Lackeys, &c.
Before the Burlesque the Comedietta of
COOL AS A CUCUMBER,
in which Mr. L. Baker and Mr. Geo. Stoddart will appear.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 12 M.	Wednesday, Sept. 11, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 2 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 8½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 14, 2½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 15, 9½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 15, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 11½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 2½ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 9 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 22, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 22, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 23, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 24, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 12 M.	Thursday, Sept. 26, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 26, 12½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 27, 1½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 28, 2 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 29, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 7 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 30, Red Bank only, 7:15 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 3 P. M.	

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 8 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 12 M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 9½ A. M.	Wednes'y, Sept. 11, 12:45 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 14, 3:20 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 3:10 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 26, 9 A. M.	Wednes'y, Sept. 25, 11½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 27, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 26, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 28, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, 1½ P. M.
	Monday, Sept. 30, 2½ P. M.

FARE 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before the Highland Light.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
THE NAUSHON leaves West 10th-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

STEAMER LONG ISLAND LEAVES JAMES Slip every day, Sundays excepted, for Northport, making the intermediate landings; leaves North Port at 5 A. M. Fare to Glen Cove, 30 cents; to Great Neck and Sands' Point, 10 cents. Freight from Glen Cove, Sands' Point and Great Neck, at half the usual rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.— The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets to be had on board.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.—TIME changed to 5 o'clock P. M., instead of 6. On and after Thursday, Sept. 5, leaves James-slip for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, the Hamptons, Southhold, Mattituck, &c.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR FOR KEYPORT.—ON and after this date, the steamboat KEYPORT will leave New-York foot of Robinson-st. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M. and Keyport at 8 A. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LIGHT-draught seagoing Steamer. Address O., Box No. 1,895 New-York Post-office.

MOZART GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Report of the Delegates to the Democratic Convention at Syracuse.

RESOLUTIONS BY MAYOR WOOD.

Mozart Repudiates Party, and Rallies for the Government.

A large and spirited meeting of the Mozart Hall General Committee, was held last evening at their Head-quarters, in Broadway, near Eleventh-street, the object being to hear the report of the delegates appointed to attend the Democratic Convention at Syracuse, and to take such action thereon as the state of the country demands. Mr. P. G. MALONEY occupied the Chair, and P. DAILY was chosen Secretary. The discussions were harmonious, and the voting upon the resolutions and the report unanimous.

The following report, which was offered by Mr. RAY, of the Third Ward, was received with applause and unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATION TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Delegation elected by the Democracy of this City to represent them in the Convention held at Syracuse on the 4th inst., beg leave to

REPORT

That we proceeded to the Convention on that day, and presented our credentials, but found our seats contested by claimants from Tammany Hall. It was soon discovered that a few men who assumed the control of the Convention designed our exclusion. The temporary Chairman under this direction packed a Committee on the contested case from this County, which, it was evident, had prejudged the question in advance. Desirous, however, of giving our opponents no apparent advantage, we appeared before this Committee and discussed the right to our seats in the Convention, though knowing that a report against us had been decided upon in advance. In this we were not disappointed. The Committee reported in favor of the exclusive admission of the Tammany delegation, but the Convention, not having as yet been subjected to the "drill exercise," refused to ratify the report. It voted down the report, and resolved that one-half of each delegation should be received. This result astonished the managers, who obtained a ready adjournment, avowing their determination to reverse the proceeding on the next day. It is unnecessary for us to detail the disgraceful occurrences which transpired in the effort to accomplish this object. It is sufficient to say that, by threats, fraudulent appliances, and the most disgraceful deceptions and misrepresentations, they were successful. On the 5th inst. the Convention reconsidered the action of the previous day, thus admitting the Tammany delegation entire—which, of course, accomplished our exclusion. We retired under protest, and have returned to our constituency to render an account of our stewardship.

We could stop here with the simple avowal that the proceedings of a Convention, in which the Democracy of New-York have had no representation, can have no binding effect upon them. Not being represented in that body, we are freed from any obligation to support its nominees. We deem it our duty, however, to say more, and to give utterance to a few facts which afford additional reasons why we should repudiate the proceedings of a body utterly unworthy of countenance among men who have the least self-respect or semblance of political principle.

With humiliation we confess that this so-called Convention of the Democratic Party was an abortion. It is undeserving of the name of a Convention of the representatives of a great party. To be properly named it should be called a cabal of tricksters, who for years have handled the machinery of the organization for their own purposes. When we attended that body, we anticipated meeting a Convention of high-toned, patriotic men, who, rising to the emergency of the occasion, would have ignored mere partisanship and taken a position for the country—the whole country, and nothing but the country. Indeed, we felt so deeply the crisis that we regretted the calling of any other Convention than one, to be composed of men who had no other political affinity or designation than those which were identified with a preservation of the Union and the Government, without reference to past associations or present apparent estrangements. It is needless to apprise you we were disappointed. Although there were many honest men and true Democrats there, yet we found the same odious leaders governing, the same Regency tactics resorted to, and the same corrupt appliances adopted. The natural sympathy between such men and Tammany Hall attracted them to a mutual support. Tammany Hall, reeking with the rankest perfidy, found a home there, and we, the representatives of the truly patriotic masses of New-York, were by fraud driven from the hall. Our opponents were admitted, because they were of easier political virtue. It is true the Regency and their Tammany allies alleged that we were of doubtful patriotism at this time, and that Tammany Hall was, out and out, in favor of the war.

To show the fallacy of such grounds of defence it is only necessary to refer to the action of Tammany Hall, no longer ago than when its delegates bolted at the General State Convention held at Albany. They then passed resolutions relative to the disastrous condition of our National affairs. Was Tammany Hall then ready to prosecute (as alleged in a recent manifesto of its General Committee) war for the preservation of our National Union, and did she feel "no sympathy with the rebellion of the Southern States" as her panegyrists now assert? Listen to the defiant language of one of the resolutions passed at the Delevan House in Albany, on the 1st of February last, by the Tammany delegation:

Resolved, That we will, by all proper and legitimate means, oppose, discountenance and prevent any attempt on the part of the Republicans in power to make any armed aggression under the plea of "enforcing the laws" or "preserving the Union" upon the Southern States, more especially so long as laws contravening their rights shall remain unrepealed upon the statute books of Northern States, and so long as the just demands of the South shall continue to be unrecognized by the Republican majorities in the States, and unsecured by proper amendatory explanations of the Constitution.

Tammany Hall now proclaims that this is no time to consider the causes of the present war; but at Albany, in February last, her delegates resolved that the Republican Party had, by "its revolutionary creed, its unconstitutional enactments and its aggressive agitation of the question of Slavery, forced the country to the verge of civil war."

Tammany Hall now "yields to the Government in all its legitimate measures, to accomplish the success of the National arms, a zealous, vigorous and unflinching support." Tammany Hall, in February last, thus emphatically denounced as unconstitutional a resort to arms:

Resolved, That the Constitution clothes our Government with no power to coerce sovereign States in their political capacity. The coercive power of this Government is a coercion of laws—not of arms—and can only be made effectual over the States by the authorized civil agents of the Government for the execution of those laws. Where such agents no longer exist, any attempt at a forcible execution of the laws through any other channel is nothing more nor less than war; and the Constitution vests no power in Congress to declare war against any portion of this Confederacy. If the Republican party will but do justice to the South, there will be no need of coercion.

Tammany Hall now "considers all pretences of compromise to be idle and only intended to weaken the moral support which every patriotic citizen should yield to the Government." Tammany Hall, in February last, thus condemned in advance the policy of the party about to come into power, if it neglected to tender an honorable compromise to the seceded States:

Resolved, That if the Republican Party, as the party in power, shall refuse to extend some reasonable offer of adjustment to the Slaveholding States, they will render themselves distinctly liable to the charge that they have been deterred from honorable compromises by the fear of party ruin, and that they have preferred a desperate chance of consolidating the North around a Republican Administration by civil war, to the peace of their country, to political justice, and to the permanence of free institutions on this continent.

How utterly hollow and inconsistent are the professions now made with the declarations then so flauntingly proclaimed. Tammany Hall stands convicted out of her own mouth. It is clear now that in refusing to join the majority of the Democracy of the City, and in making a virtual surrender of all party distinctions, the leaders of Tammany Hall have determined on political associations more congenial with their past usurpations.

These are the men with such a record before the country, and with disloyal and treasonable antecedents, which no man has forgotten, who have the assurance to charge disloyalty upon us. Allegations coming from these men, whose whole political career has been tainted with the foulest treachery not only to the country but to the political organization to which they were attached, are unworthy of the slightest credence.

The accusation made against this organization is unjust as well as unfounded. To assail a party on other grounds than its own enunciations of principle, is destitute of even the shadow of fairness. A great latitude of opinion must be conceded, or political associations would become the means of crushing out individual independence, the great basis of progress. In the present critical emergency, however, the National Democracy of New-York has been second to none in obedience to the constitutionally-appointed authorities. The blood of its members has been freely shed in the endeavor to maintain the Union. From its present assailants it needs no vindication. It is as loyal as ever to the Constitution and the Union of our fathers. Let Tammany Hall purge her own skirts of inconsistency, treachery and treason, and then her advocates may come before the tribunal of public opinion with a better grace as the self-elected censors of political morality.

But with this faction we have done. We have forever sundered all ties with it and with its like unscrupulous abettors in the State. As we cast Tammany off three years ago, compelled by a sense of duty due to the Democracy of the county, we now cast off the equally depraved cabal which has so long ruled and has finally ruined the Democratic Party of the State. We declare our independence of both. We have higher aims than party dominance. We desire the salvation of the country. We are opposed to any party now until peace and harmony are restored to its counsels, and rebellion crushed out. We ignore party divisions altogether, and are ready to do battle [illegible] ourselves to throw whatever power we possess in favor of any movement of a Union character, in which all past party divisions are ignored. We feel and believe that the Mozart Hall party has been basely maligned and misrepresented. Since the commencement of the present crusade against the institutions of the country by the fanatics of the South, this organization has maintained a loyal position. One of its distinguished leaders, the honored Mayor of this City, led off in an eloquent denunciation of the Southern rebellion at the great Union Park meeting. He followed this up by a recommendation to the Common Council in favor of the appropriation of a million dollars in support of the Government. He offered his services to the President of the United States in any military capacity that might be useful, and raised and fitted out a regiment named after Mozart Hall. Another leader, our honorable Chairman, Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, raised a regiment in this City, which he now commands as Colonel on the post of duty at the City of Washington; and other members of our organization have participated almost equally prominent—while the numerous regiments which were forwarded from this City were made up, in the main, by rank and file taken from Mozart Hall. Contrast these efforts with what Tammany Hall has done, and it will be seen while she has skulked from the responsibility of the occasion, we have thrown ourselves into the conflict, [illegible] men and [illegible] in supporting [illegible] for the existence of which [illegible] were in no degree responsible.

Mr. WOOD offered the following resolutions, accompanying them with brief comments:

Resolved, As the sense of this General Committee, that we indorse fully the report of the delegation representing the National Democracy of this City to the Convention held at Syracuse on the 4th and 5th inst., and adopt the conclusions as governing our action.

Resolved, That even if the proceedings of that Convention had been of a character to warrant our support, its rejection of our delegation at the dictation of a few unprincipled men, after their admission to seats, absolves us from any obligation to give it support or countenance. The Mozart representation were denied recognition, and their delegates thrust from the Hall under circumstances as unprecedented as they were infamous. Having had no representation, therefore, we are not only relieved from the least duty as party men to support the ticket, but, under the circumstances, would be worthy the contempt of the people if we hesitated in administering a rebuke which shall serve to purify the Democratic Party from the unscrupulous clan who have so long governed it in this State.

Resolved, That we hereby declare our unalterable hostility to every species of party dictation and tyranny. We recognize no masters at Albany or among the officers of the Central Railroad Company. We utterly repudiate, now and forever, sympathy or cooperation with any factious cabal or party which has no governing principle except what selfishness, corruption, and the personal advantage of its leaders may suggest. The great City of New-York has been too long ridden by such men for such purposes, and we shall deem it an imperative duty at the coming election to so conduct the canvass on our part as will best redound to the credit, the honor, and the interest of this City and the whole nation.

Resolved, That we deny the allegations which have been made against this organization, to the effect that it has been tainted with disloyalty. We are for the country, the whole country, and nothing but the country. We are for maintaining the authority of the Government, "peaceably if we can, but forcibly if we must." We are for the preservation of the Union, for the maintenance of official authority, for the protection of the Government property, for the suppression of treason, either South or North, and for upholding all rightfully exercised power upon the part of those who, under the forms of the Constitution, have been placed in positions of command.

Resolved, That fortunately we are relieved by the action of the State Convention from all merely partisan obligations. We can now ignore such considerations without the charge of party infidelity. We unfurl, then, our independent banner to the breeze, upon which is inscribed as our National principles, "One God, one Government and one Destiny," and we call upon all to rally under this standard, and to join us in maintaining, without reference to the past, the glorious fabric consecrated by our revolutionary fathers, ere all shall be lost, and the country be involved in irretrievable destruction and ruin.

Resolved, That a Committee of Arrangements be appointed by the Chair for a great public demonstration of the Mozart Democracy, to be held at an early day, and that the most distinguished men of the State be invited to be present.

The Yeas and Nays being called, the resolutions were adopted *nem. con.*, and the meeting adjourned.

THE TAMMANY REGIMENT.

AN ADVANCE MOVEMENT—AJAX MASTER OF THE SITUATION—SKIRMISHING WITH THE ENEMY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP COGGSWELL, EDWARDS' FERRY, Md., }
Sunday, Aug. 25, 1861. }

Tammany still flourishes, and it is not our fault if we have not engaged the enemy—we have offered them every inducement for an attack, but as yet without success. Your correspondent is at present in command of a picket on the very brink of the Potomac. On the Virginia side we are favored with an occasional view of a secessional biped, and the scene is now and then enlivened by the entrance of a rifle ball into our camp, uninvited—while about four miles from us a heavy cannonading has made bass for the tenor and treble of numerous crickets and tree-toads by day—the owls having the audacity to silence them by night. Our march from Camp Lyon was a hurried one. The orders were to be ready at noon yesterday, but before we had breakfasted the cannonading commenced and word came to "fall in." Everything was done quietly and in order, and in ten minutes we were ready to march. After proceeding about three miles, word was sent back by the Colonel to "hurry up," which was accordingly done—then in through the wood, in single file, three hundred men scarcely making the noise of one. The enemy were on our right. Then the order, "All lie down;" then "Not far enough yet;" so on again, out of the woods, through a corn-field and on an open plain. Then Company D had the advance. The Colonel came up and led us a long detour through the fields and woods, in under a culvert and across the canal. Having arrived, the Colonel pointed to an island in the middle of the river: "Captain, I want you to hold that." I commenced building a raft, which was partially completed, and I was standing on two logs, in the water, when word came that the Colonel wanted me. Turning quickly, the logs proved to be secessionists, and a severe ducking was the consequence. My post was changed, and here we wait what time may bring forth.

MONDAY, 26th.

Ajax is jubilant. Our fresh meat got spoiled, and pork, pork, pork was the continued bill of fare. Ajax was unhappy, his nether lip hung down, his teeth lost their wonted brilliancy, and his eyes rolled wildly in their ebony sockets. Two officers came to breakfast with us—there was nothing to give them. Ajax felt that he had a *duty* to perform, his mouth closed with an expression of energy and determination of which he alone is capable—his haversack was firmly slung on his manly form, and with the stride of a Colossus, unpermitted, he left the camp. It is now near 2 o'clock, on my right is Ajax, preparing dinner. I simply look on in silent awe, Ajax is the master. I see an abundance of lamb chops cooking at one fire, while the other is engaged with pork chops and apple sauce. I see at least three dozen eggs, with potatoes, corn, cabbage, and—but hold, my impatient pen, stationery is scarce and I cannot afford to make a record of all—suffice it to say, *Ajax has been foraging*. As I have said, Ajax is master, not only of myself, but of everybody and everything with which he comes in contact. He was left behind to take charge of some baggage. "Col. M. wished to put two or three small boxes in the wagon." "Yu kin tell der Colonel," says Ajax to the messenger, "dat der Capn's tings got ter go in *fust*, den if dere's *room* his can go, oderwise dey *don't go in dis yer wagon*." "Ajax," said I, at breakfast, "go and tell Corporal F. to change the sentry below the sergeant's tent." "I'd like tu know Cap'n, what's most 'portant—*your* slapjacks tu burn all up, or tu change that *sentral—shant go till breakfast's done.*" Towards night a messenger brought word that the firing was brisk below, on both sides, and that we might get a portion during the night. Everything was quiet, however, till about 9 o'clock, when a sergeant reported that there were any quantity of lights moving about on the Virginia shore. A walk to the bank, and stay fifteen or twenty minutes convinced me that although he had rather overrated the number, yet there was sufficient to make it my duty to get the company under arms. This was done as quietly as possible. The firing at the ferry had partially ceased, only an occasional gun warning us that the enemy were on the alert. For an hour we remained in this state of suspense, the moon was not up, and we could see but about half way across the river—and that imperfectly. The camp was silent as the grave, and we listened for the least splash of oars on the opposite side. The order was finally given for the men to rest—they slept on their arms, weary after long and anxious watching, when directly on our right sounded the bugle-call for skirmishers to "rally." Amid almost total darkness, I can assure you it was not welcome. Every man was under arms again, and we waited for the charge. I started with a Sergeant to reconnoitre; judge of my feelings of mortification and relief combined,—*it was the canal-man's call to open the locks!* The men reluctantly retired to their beds; accoutrements all on, and loaded muskets for their pillows; and with my great-coat still on I was sound asleep, when I was awakened by hearing "Captain, Captain," in a low, subdued tone, and was told that there were signals going up from a house near by, which were being replied to from the opposite shore. I started at once for picket No. 2. The evidence of sentries there corroborated the statement; so, taking three reliable men with me, I posted one on this side the canal, and crossing, made my way over fences and through ditches, up to the house. All was quiet and dark there; waited awhile, then leaving my two men to watch till daylight, returned to camp. The remainder of the night passed quietly. The forces are probably accumulated at the ferry below; but "the end is not yet."

NIHIL.

THE CAMP AT SCARSDALE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

They tell us the camp at Scarsdale is about to be scattered, and as you may not, in the multitude of your labors, have had time to visit that beautiful place, perhaps you will permit me to send you notes of my experiences there the other day. It is a pity that so picturesque a scene in the history of the war should be so evanescent; why not attempt to fix and perpetuate it with the pen and Press?

Taking the Harlem Railroad one day last week, it was not long before I was whirled to the station nearest to the encampment. There I was bidden to take the road to the right. Wild, wooded and romantic the visitor finds this road, whether he walks or reconciles himself to the vehicles to be had for a consideration at the dépôt. Many walk and few ride, and as the "chiel takin' notes" should always "go with the crowd," your correspondent did that same. The road is enlivened during its whole length with companies of soldiers, in various costumes, among which the scarlet shirt and jaunty cap of the Fire Zouave shows preëminent—their dress being highly picturesque, in contrast to the bright green of the fields, and when visible through vistas of the forest groves. All pictures have their detractions, however, and when one hears the breath of life adulterated as it passes their lips with seasoning much in vogue with some of them, one does not feel unalloyed satisfaction in contemplating their physique, however attractively arrayed.

A specimen of this class walked within hearing distance before us, and seemed to be the spokesman of the party, and was withal patriotic after a fashion. "Won't the *Rebs* get warmed, though, if they undertake Washington? Whew! Don't I wish I was there about that time." Apparently convinced of his inability to take part in the festivities, he performed sundry gyrations between earth and sky, without being aware, probably, that the fact of his knees having taken opposite courses in nature, heightened the effect of his gymnastics, as well as his natural carriage. Another of his stripe, who was acting as guide to some new recruits just arrived from the city, was giving them an idea of the diversions of camp life, thus: "Golly! we had fun t'other night. Some of our fellows went over to the nigger camp-meeting, and I tell you we raised the devil! You just ought to seen us baptize a lot of them nigger girls. Golly! but it was fun to seen 'em git out the way; we upset a whole barrel o' flour onto 'em." The company seemed to think this an admirable disposition of the useful ingredient in question, if we judge from the way the woods on either side rung with a laughing chorus, interpolated in the *diminuendo* with *exclamations* peculiar to the "fancy."

My rather slow movements were overtaken by an elegantly-attired *militaire* all ordered and besashed, he being no other than an English officer, who is now in charge of the detachment of Lincoln Cavalry encamped at Scarsdale. He had just received instructions from the War Department at Washington, to move at once for the seat of war. He politely offered me his escort to view the points of interest in and near the camp,—and now here we are at the gates.

A crowd of private carriages surround the entrance, and beautiful female faces are flashing their killing glances in a very telling kind of way upon the tented field. Lieut. PENDERGAST, my magnificent escort, says that an army of such bewitching, unconquerable invaders occupy the ground daily; and judging from certain couplings off under shady trees, and leaning in confidential proximity on moss-mantled rocks, it seems probable that desertions are likely to occur, or some hearts left desolate.

While we walked about the premises it was a satisfaction to observe the comfortable arrangements for the men. They have capital cooking apparatus, the Commissary's Department being in charge of Mr. THOMPSON. Their bread is unrivaled, and is baked expressly for their use by a house in this City, who receive their own price. The Quartermaster's tent shows ample provision for all who may give him a call, and their name is legion. The parade at sunset gives the visitor an opportunity to observe the training of the different detachments. The Clinton Rifles, under Lieuts. WRIGHT and REID, were as fine a set of men as were on the ground. Being invited to make myself at home, in a tent bearing all the signs of domestic comfort, I amused myself by drawing the servant in attendance into conversation about the Bull Run affair, knowing that he had been in the midst of it. He said that his duty required him to be constantly at the back of his master, who, being pretty broad across the shoulders, protected him about as well as an intrenchment; "but," said he, "guess I got behind a tree mighty sudden when they began passin' them big balls 'round so free!"

Thirteen hundred men are encamped here at present, being the nucleus of twenty-seven regiments, of which the principal are: "The Harris Light Cavalry," Lincoln Cavalry, the last company of them; Parrot Battery, Calcium Light Regiment, Engineers and Artisans, New-York Mounted Rifles, &c., &c. The ground was first occupied by the Harris Light Cavalry, and was selected by their Quartermaster, WM. H. VALLANCE, and afterwards adopted by Gen. VIELE as the most eligible spot near New-York City for a Camp of Instruction, which it properly is, as no whole regiment is here, only detachments awaiting the filling up of their ranks at the different recruiting posts throughout the State, when all will be brought together at some given point before starting to the seat of war.

I was indebted to Capt. THORNETTE, of the Harris Light Cavalry, for a little incident, showing that camps are not always nuisances in a neighborhood, as has been represented.

A few nights ago a cry of fire sounded on the air, carrying with it a terror only known in the country, where no hope is entertained of subduing it. Several companies of men were at once detailed, and plunged into the work with such effect that a homestead was saved; the well-stored barn alone being consumed.

L'IRREPRESSIBLE.

FOR GENS. ANDERSON AND McCLELLAN.

The sword designed as a gift by the City of Philadelphia, to Col. ANDERSON, for his defence of Fort Sumter, is nearly ready for delivery. It is of the Damascus pattern, with an eagle and *E Pluribus Unum* on the blade. The handle is set with four amethysts surmounted with diamonds. The scabbard is of solid silver plated with gold, and contains this inscription—"The City of Philadelphia to ROBERT ANDERSON, U. S. A., May 22, 1861. A loyal city to a loyal soldier—the hero of Fort Sumter."

The sword for Gen. McCLELLAN, made to the order of Councils, will soon be ready for presentation. It will be straight, set with diamonds and pearls. On the handle will be the figure of an American eagle attacking a serpent. The two swords will cost about $1,100.

LETTER FROM MAJOR-GEN. ANDERSON.

The Executive Committee of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, having determined to award premiums for firearms exhibited at the approaching State Fair, selected Major-Gen. ANDERSON as one of the Commission to make the awards. The following is the patriotic response of that faithful soldier:

CRESSON, Penn., Aug. 29, 1861.

John P. Reynolds, Esq., Corresponding Secretary Illinois State Agricultural Society:

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 7th inst., found here on my return from Washington City. I am on the eve of my departure for my military department, and am reluctantly compelled to decline the "appointment on the Committee to make the awards on the test of firearms," conferred upon me by the Executive Committee of your Society. This matter is just now of peculiar importance, and I rejoice that your Society has given its attention to it.

Were it possible for me to do so, it would afford me the greatest pleasure to attend the Fair, but in the present unfortunately disturbed condition of our beloved country, when dangers threaten the existence of our Union, no apology is needed from one whose services are required. I trust that some great good will result from the attention your premium list will excite among the ingenious manufactures of our land.

Again regretting my inability to be with you, and thanking the Executive Committee for the honor they have conferred upon me by placing my name upon the important commission in question,

I am, Sir, very truly, your obedient servant,
ROBERT ANDERSON.

YANKEE INVASION.

The Pierce County (Ga.) correspondent of the Savannah *News* appears to be of a genial temperament. He says:

"As the prospects seem pretty bright for one of ABRAHAM'S 'Grand Armies' to land on our coast the first white frost, your correspondent is preparing to have some fun. I am raising and training dogs to run [illegible] the swamp. That they can outrun the [illegible] of wild beasts has been sufficiently proven, but if they can get away from the hounds that will be ready for them through this country, they must run faster and longer than our foxes and deer.

It would be advisable for Mr. LINCOLN to select his men that are to attack our coast. Send none, Mr. L., but those blue-bellied, long-legged fellows, such as we have often seen down South peddling maps, steel-pens, &c., &c. That style of Yankee that we can hold up before our eyes to look through at the sun's eclipse, and count every grain of rice he eats for his dinner."

FUGITIVES FROM TENNESSEE.

From the Philadelphia Press, Sept. 9.

More than a hundred fugitives from Western Tennessee are now in Philadelphia, seeking labor of some kind to keep themselves and families from want. We saw one gentleman yesterday who left Louisville three days ago. He reports that city full of fugitives, who vainly sought employment. He had been obliged to fly stealthily, and by night, leaving a large family upon his farm, which, he afterward understood, had been confiscated, and his children and wife driven away. He has no means of hearing from them, as travel between Tennessee and Kentucky has been prohibited by both Governments. He is suffering the greatest anguish and solicitude upon the subject, and thinks that their friends in Tennessee, if there are any left, are afraid to harbor or help them. To bring the least suspicion upon ones' self in that section is to be tried and adjudged at once. Universal fear prevailed, one half the section being considered spies upon the other half. The gentleman of whom we speak was betrayed by his own brother-in-law, with whom he had exchanged remarks, stating, at the same time, that Secession would ruin the interest of the South. The most heinous outrages were of daily occurrence, the laws, so far as the question of Union was concerned, being given over to bands of semi-military ruffians, who rivalled each other in atrocities. He states that already the notes of preparation to flee were heard on every side.

REPORTED DEPARTURE OF THE REBELS FROM MANASSAS.

The Washington *Star* of Saturday, has the following report:

"Reliable information from Manassas Junction reached this city last night, to the effect that BEAUREGARD was, on Thursday last, preparing to move the balance of his troops from that point, leaving scarcely more than a meagre guard over the property to be left there. When the informant left the troops were striking their tents, packing their transportation wagons, and making every preparation for an apparent immediate general move from the position. It is not known here as yet in what direction the force there was to be moved; whether to be advanced towards the Potomac or withdrawn further from it. Of course, the military authorities here are ready for either contingency."

A PERSONAL VINDICATION.

THE NEW-YORK STAATS-ZEITUNG AND THE GRAND JURY OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

It is for some time that we have been aware of the exertions of certain parties, by means of denunciations, misrepresentations and open falsehood, for the display of which they were actuated by the basest and most sordid motives, to hold up the *New-York Staats-Zeitung* as one of those papers whose aim has been, or still is, to disseminate disloyal sentiments, and to assist in crippling the arm of the Government in its endeavors to put down rebellion.

We have thus far scarcely noticed such malicious plots and contemptible scheming of personal enemies and envious competitors, as the German public, whose sentiments we reflect, knew well enough where we stood, and have approved of our course by increasing their favor and confidence towards us, and as we did not dream that the English reading public, much less public authorities, would for one moment entertain the sweeping charges and denunciations of persons who do not dare show their faces, but like the assassin stab in the dark, and from behind, their chosen victim.

We had no idea of the bare possibility that any public body would stoop down so low, as to credit the representations of a cowardly denunciator, without being furnished with substantial evidence of our disloyalty, without being at least enabled to apply to our course the stigma of a constructive treason. We thought—and every sane and fair mind will readily indorse us in that respect—that as long a paper is, as it has been our lot but a week ago, denounced one day by a *Sunday Mercury* as a secession sheet, and on the next day asked by a *National Zeitung* "*how much the support of the Staats-Zeitung has cost the Northern Government?*" we must be about right as regards our devotion and fealty to the Union, the Constitution and the Government.

Nevertheless, our enemies have succeeded, by some means unknown to us, to prevail upon the Grand Jury of Westchester County to present to the Judge of the Circuit Court the *Staats-Zeitung*, among others, "as disseminators of doctrines which, in the existing state of things, tend to give aid and comfort to the enemies of the Government, and to prevent a vigorous prosecution of the war by which alone the supremacy of the Government is to be maintained, and national peace and prosperity again witnessed in the land."

This action of a Grand Jury puts us for once on our defence of the course that we have pursued from the beginning of the revolution up to this hour, in order to enable our English reading fellow-citizens, as well as the authorities, which have been urged to open proceedings against us, to form their own unbiased judgment in the premises.

From the first visible germs of the revolution in South Carolina on to its culmination, the *Staats-Zeitung* has denounced secessionism in the strongest terms, has invariably characterized it as a wanton, uncalled-for rebellion, that would afford no remedy against the complained of grievances. Long before the inauguration of the present Administration, at the occasion of the appearance of the last Message of Mr. BUCHANAN, the *Staats-Zeitung* had argued, that under certain contingencies, the Government might be justified in using armed force against the Secessionists. But it is equally true, that the *Staats-Zeitung* has been among those millions of American citizens who dreaded civil war, and that it has labored conscientiously and consistently to prevent its inauguration, that it counseled peace and conciliation to the very moment of the bombardment of Fort Sumter. From that time, however, and on to this hour, the forcible subduing of the armed rebellion has been represented in the columns of the *Staats-Zeitung* as a necessity, as the only remaining means to pave the way towards a reconstruction of the Union, and with a force and vigor second to none has this course been advocated. We dare challenge any one to prove, that there has been a more earnest and consistent demonstrator of the value of the Union, of the incomparable disasters surely to result from a separation of the Union, and a disruption of the National Government. And if we have, during the whole period, besides our advocacy of a vigorous prosecution of the war maintained our right of a free discussion of distinct measures of the Administration, we have almost uniformly made use of that right with far more respect and consideration towards it, than has been the case with many others, whom we may be justified to classify among our denunciators; and we are prepared, at any time, to furnish uncontrovertible proof of the correctness of this our assertion. After the disastrous result of the battle at Bull Run we have neither seconded the renewed and increased clamor for peace, nor have we given up the ship of State in despair, as some of those did who apparently stand well with the powers that be, and seem to enjoy their especial protection in spite of all their vituperations and reckless censures thrust at our National Government. With more earnestness and vigor than ever before did we predict at that critical juncture the consequences of an overthrow of the Government, or of a cowardly giving up of its defence. We held then, as we did before, and as we do now, that the price of peace would be: the recognition of the Southern Confederacy; the acknowledgment of the doctrine of secession; the rending asunder of the bases of any stable Government on this continent for all times to come; the humiliating confession in the eyes of the whole world, that we are the most stupid, unscrupulous, and cowardly race on the earth—*stupid*, because we did not surrender to the rebellion until after the fruitless expenditure of valuable human lives and immense treasure—*unscrupulous*, because we did call hundreds of thousands of fellow-citizens from their peaceable pursuits, endanger their lives and fortunes, turn upside down commerce, industry and everything without having been for one moment in right earnest to subdue rebellion—*and cowardly*, because the very first battle lost did totally unman us, and make us forget or give up all our enthusiasm for the one and indivisible Union, as well as our formidable preparations to rescue it from the menaces of armed traitors. If we are willing, we continued, to become the by-word and scorn of the world, willing to be treated with derision and contempt everywhere—well, then, let us set the example of a panic or a stampede of twenty millions of men! *That's the price of peace.* Such has been our language after the catastrophe at Bull Run, and ever since. But, it is intimated, that the *Staats-Zeitung*, in spite of all its patriotic and warlike professions, has been endeavor to cool down the ardor of our volunteer recruits, etc.

This is the basest and most groundless of all the malicious charges brought to bear against us by concealed and cowardly foes. We are ready for comparing notes with any newspaper in the City of New-York, we challenge any single officer of any of the regiments so far raised in this latitude—to prove, that we have done less than the first named, or that we have not obliged and encouraged the latter in every instance when called upon to the extent of our ability, material sacrifices not excepting.

Our responsible position as one of the principal interpreters of public sentiment and public duty, as well as our long connection with a community the welfare and prosperity of which we have had so much at heart, and for the advancement and preëminence of which we have as sincerely and industriously striven to the whole extent of our power and influence as any of our cotemporaries, and our regard for the public composing our proud community, have elicited the foregoing rebuke of unscrupulous slanderers and reckless calumniators. For, as regards these latter, we do not stand in need to tell our German fellow-citizens who they are, or to defend ourselves against the daily outpouring of their venom and malice, which we shall treat henceforth as we have done heretofore—with contempt.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE FIFTH GERMAN RIFLES.

Five hundred men have already joined this regiment; more recruits are rapidly falling in, and by the 15th of the present month 1,000 men are expected to have enrolled their names. The commander of this regiment, Col. GEORGE VON AMSBERG, after being educated at the Polytechnic Institute in Hanover, his native city, entered the Austrian Army, as a cadet, in 1837, and advanced rapidly. In 1848, being Major, he espoused the Hungarian cause, served first as Aid-de-Camp to Gen. DEMBINSKY, and commanded, finally as Brigadier-General, a branch of the Hungarian Army. He fought in twenty-one battles. KOSSUTH decorated him with the Order of Valor for the prowess and skill displayed in the battle of Szolnok. On the 2d of August, 1849, he commanded 13,000 men of Gen. NAGY SANDOR'S *corps d'armée*. At the battle of Debrecy, in opposing the whole Russian force, he gained great reputation for the valor and intelligence manifested in the engagement. At the surrender of the Hungarian Army at Villagos, (the consequence of the treachery of GEORGEY,) he was taken prisoner and sentenced to 16 years' imprisonment. After 9 years' confinement he was released and banished. He repaired to New-York and accepted a situation in the Hoboken Riding School. At the commencement of our present difficulties, he was appointed Major of the Fifth Regiment N. Y. S. M., Col. SCHWARZWAELDER. The members of this regiment, on returning from their three months' service, enchanted by his amiability and military knowledge, urged him to form a new regiment, and persuaded him to do so, although Gen. FREMONT repeatedly telegraphed him, offering him a Lieutenant-Colonelcy. Lieut.-Col. Count WRATISLAW was among the first to respond to the call of the President. Eager to fight the battles of freedom, and not waiting for a higher position, he united with the Steuben Seventh Regiment as Captain. The Government meanwhile recognizing his abilities, selected him to raise a new regiment. He organized the Honved Regiment, but as soon as he saw his old comrade AMSBERG, forming the Fifth German Rifles, he joined with him. The regiment is at present quartered at Landmann's Park, corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-ninth-street. Head-quarters, No. 160 Hester-street, where recruits are requested to make application.

THE IRISH BRIGADE—HOW COMPOSED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A statement appears in some of the Sunday papers that the Third Irish Regiment would form the First Regiment of the Irish Brigade. I beg leave to say that the statement is not correct, as the regiments of the Irish Brigade are all designated, and are as follows: First Regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. NUGENT, of the Sixty-ninth; Second Regiment, to be raised in Philadelphia; the Third Regiment, in Boston; the Fourth Regiment, in New-York, and commanded by Col. THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER; the Fifth Regiment, to consist of two companies of artillery and four or six troops of cavalry. Col. MEAGHER having authority from the War Department, and also from the Governor of this State, to raise the Irish Brigade, he has designated the regiments as above stated.

The following are the recruiting offices for the First Regiment:

A Company, No. 383 Seventh-avenue; B Company, corner of Suffolk and Hester streets; C Company, No. 131 Avenue A; D Company, No. 94 Chatham-street; E Company, No. 174 South-street; G Company, City Hall Park; H Company, No. 106 Mulberry-street; I Company, No. 44 Prince-street; K Company, No. 127 Liberty-street.

ROBERT NUGENT, Colonel.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

A soldier named JAMES ROCKS, member of Company G, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, now quartered in Park Barracks, was found dead in his bunk yesterday morning about 7 o'clock. He was in good health previously, and no cause could be assigned for his sudden demise.

THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The following orders have been issued and promulgated by the Adjutant-General:

"Chaplains of Volunteer Regiments in the service of the United States are entitled to pay *from the General Government* from the time they accept their appointments and enter upon duty under it. You will therefore make no payments to Chaplains of such regiments.

By presenting their pay rolls to the United States Paymaster, they will receive pay from that source.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, &c.,
THEO. HILLHOUSE, Adjt.-General.

THE M'CLELLAN INFANTRY.

One company was mustered into the service of the United States, yesterday. It is anticipated that this regiment will soon be in a condition to leave for the seat of war.

THE FAST UNITED STATES LANCERS.

Col. SMOLINSKI, the acting commander of this regiment, has been authorized by the War Department to raise a regiment of Cavalry, to be known by the above title. Col. S. has had many years' experience in both the French and Polish armies; he has fought 14 great battles, and has had twice as many skirmishes; therefore, it is supposed that Col. SMOLINSKI is fully competent to hold the position he aspires to. All wishing to join this regiment will at once apply to Adjutant P. E. McTIGHE, No. 195 Broadway. As soon as men are recruited, they will immediately be sent to the camp of instruction, at Scarsdale, and be at once in receipt of pay.

THE FREMONT RIFLES.

This regiment received an addition to its force yesterday afternoon by the arrival of a company from Port Chester, all athletic fellows, nearly all being over 5 feet 6. A. G. BRADY, formerly Acting Colonel of the Third Connecticut Regiment, but now Lieutenant Colonel of the Fremont Rifles, will also be here shortly with 300 of his old corps. These men are immediately mustered in on their arrival, and sent to the camp of instruction at Scarsdale, under command of Gen. VIELE, to whose brigade Col. MERRITT has attached his regiment.

THE FIRST REGIMENT WASHINGTON ZOUAVES.

This regiment, Col. JAMES H. ROMAINE, now numbers over 300 men. At present the men are quartered at Camp Vanderbilt, Staten Island. Yesterday 100 men arrived from Orange County and attached themselves to this corps.

THE NINTH REGIMENT—HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

Lieut.-Col. BETTS yesterday sent forward fifty more recruits, besides the Band. This raises the regiment to the full complement of 1,046 men. The recruiting being finished, Lieut.-Col. BETTS started this morning for Newport's News, to take command of the portion of the regiment stationed there. The remainder of the regiment, under Col. HAWKINS, is at Fort Hatteras, having participated in the brilliant attack which led to the capture of that place.

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

Col. PAGE has received all uniforms necessary for his men. He has also received orders from Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS to purchase all shoes, leggins and gaiters of the French pattern, requisite for his command. The regiment will be armed with the Enfield rifle and sabre bayonets. Annexed are the names of the field and staff officers: Col. JOHN G. BROWN, of Prospect Plains, N. J., son-in-law of Com. SANDS, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel by Col. PAGE, and Col. PHILIP J. PARISEN, of South Amboy, now Colonel of the Second Middlesex County Regiment, has been appointed Major. These officers bring 400 men with them, so that the regiment will be able to leave by the 1st of October. JAMES McKIBBIN, Esq., has been appointed Quartermaster.

DEATH OF LIEUT. JOSEPH M. SCRIBNER.

Lieut. JOSEPH M. SCRIBNER, late of the Twelfth Regiment, died, in his 37th year, at his residence, No. 99 Prince-street, Brooklyn, yesterday. His regiment was one of the first to invade the sacred soil of Virginia. While there, owing to the want of tents, being obliged to sleep in the open air, he contracted the disease of which he died. Deceased was a member of Company C, of the Twelfth Regiment, the whole of which company are invited to attend his funeral, at 3 o'clock to-day. Lieut. SCRIBNER was much respected, and endeared himself to all who knew him. He leaves a wife and two children totally unprovided for.

Large Fire in Murray-street.

About twenty minutes past 11 o'clock, last night, a fire was discovered on the fourth floor of the large five-story brick building No. 45 Murray-street, occupied on the fourth floor by A. WEINSTEN & Co., wholesale clothiers; on the second by T. S. WHEELER, as a wholesale button and general finding store for tailors' goods; the third floor by HECHT FRIEDLAND, shirt manufacturers, and the first floor by LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, auctioneers.

The firemen were soon on the ground, but owing to the peculiar, inflammable nature of some of the materials, the fourth and fifth floors were completely enveloped in flames before a sufficient number of streams were got upon the building, to effect much good.

In about half an hour from the time of the discovery of the fire, the entire building was a sheet of flame, and the voluminous quantities of sparks, cinders, flame, and ignited pieces of cloths, filled the air in every direction around, and lighted up the whole lower part of the City. No. 45 was totally destroyed, nothing but a small portion of the front wall was left standing.

At about 12 o'clock No. 47 Murray-street was discovered to have taken fire on the roof and upper or fifth story; but although the stock of the entire building was damaged, the fire did not extend beyond the two upper stories. No. 43 was occupied by J. LANG, a dealer in millinery, and J. C. KNAPP and MATHEWS fancy goods dealers. Their stock was not much damaged, except by water.

The rear wall of building No. 45 Murray-street fell in about 12 o'clock, and in its fall swept down almost the whole of the rear wall of building No. 45 Warren-street—the two walls adjoining each other. The first floor of this building was occupied by SUTTON, BEACH & Co., wholesale dealers in cloths, and the upper floors by SCHUFFNER & MULDENER, importers and wholesale dealers in woolen cloths, hosiery, &c. The goods in this building were much damaged by water and the falling walls.

The heat was so intense on the opposite side of Murray-street at one time, that several of the hose had to put constant streams of water, until the walls and roof of No. 45 fell in. Had it not been for the steam engines, which threw the water in large and steady streams upon the roofs of the adjoining buildings, it would have been impossible to have saved several of the large houses adjoining.

It was impossible to get at the insurance or the loss to buildings and stock, owing to the late hour at which the fire occurred, but it was estimated by good judges that it could not be less than $150,000. The insurances we may give in a later edition. [illegible] however, that there was little [illegible] uninsured.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Monday, [illegible]

FLOUR steady. WHEAT—Sales in small parcels for milling here at $1 06 for red State; $1 1[illegible] for Amber Michigan; $1 20@$1 25 for ordinary to good white do. CORN, for cargoes afloat is better [illegible] 20,000 bush. Western Mixed at 46c., and the same figure for lots delivered at East Albany. OATS [illegible] street range at 25c. for new and 35c. for old. [illegible] urday evening 2,300 bushels Chicago sold at [illegible] livered, and to-day 5,000 bushels State at 33½c. [illegible] bushels do. at 33c. WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls. [illegible] @18¾c. For New-York, 154 bbls. Highwines, [illegible] bbls. Flour, 23 hhds. Tobacco, 95 cases do., [illegible] Wool, 107 bbls Wheat. For Boston and [illegible] bbls. Highwines, [illegible] Shipped by team to New-York [illegible] Corn, 112,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] 2,700 bushels Feed.

OSWEGO, Monday, [illegible]

FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet; no sales [illegible] unchanged; sales, 22,000 bushels Illinois, [illegible] grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS quiet; [illegible] Forwarders are generally asking 9½c. on Wheat and 8½c. on Corn, to New-York. One boat [illegible] Wheat at 9c. No receipts of Flour or Grain [illegible] *Canal Exports*—2,719 bbls. Flour, 39,0[illegible] Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Monday, [illegible]

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; [illegible] bushels Chicago Spring, at 80c. CORN [illegible] mand—firm; sales 80,000 bushels at 35c. OATS [illegible]; sales 9,000 bushels, at 25c. FREIGHTS 1c. [illegible] ports—9,[illegible]0 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels [illegible] bushels Corn. *Exports*—[illegible] bbls. Flour [illegible] els Wheat, 300,000 bushels Corn [illegible]

[illegible], Monday, [illegible]

FLOUR quiet and unchanged [illegible] sales 12,000 bush. No. 1 Chicago [illegible] bush. Red Winter at [illegible]c. CORN [illegible] market firm; sales 124,000 bushels at [illegible] FREIGHTS—12c. on Corn, 13c. on Wheat to [illegible] *Lake Imports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels [illegible] 78,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels [illegible] 1,000 bbls. Flour, 168,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] els Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Monday, [illegible]

FLOUR dull, and no demand [illegible] tion. Shipments cannot be made East, [illegible] enormous amount of freight accumulated [illegible] railroad stations. Superfine offered at [illegible] WHEAT is dull from the same cause. Red, [illegible]; White, 83c.@85c. CORN dull at 27c. WHISKY [illegible] 14c. MESS PORK 13c. BACON dull. LARD [illegible] Money quiet. Exchange on New-York [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, [illegible]

FLOUR active. Sales 10,000 bbls., at [illegible] 25. WHEAT, $1 20@$1 25 for white, and [illegible] for red. CORN active, at 56c. OATS [illegible] 6,000 bushels at 28c.@32c. PORK, $15 for [illegible] 8c.@11c.; Sides 7c.; Shoulders 5½c.@[illegible] advancing, 18½c.@19c.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 36 | Sun sets.... 6 1[illegible] | Moon [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11 16 | Gov. Island.12 05 | Hell Gate.... 1 3[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Sept. 9.

Cleared.

Steamship Matanzas, Liesegang, Matanzas, Mora Bros., Navarro & Co.

Ships Admiral, Bliffen, Havre, S. M. Fox & Bro.; Ontario, Hosmer, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Crest of the Wave, Watts, Valparaiso, Fabri & Chaney.

Barks Fortitude, (Br.,) Liverpool, Napier, Welch & Rankin; Oldenburg, (Oldg.,) Bragge, Cork and a market, Ruger & Bros.

Brigs George Albert, Thompson, Marseilles, C. F. Carovana; A. F. L. Landry, Kingston, Jam., A. Leary.

Schooners W. D. Pitts, Wyatt, Snow Hill; Rio Grande, Bluxon, Snow Hill, master; T. S. Harding, Morris, Matamoras, D. R. De Wolff; Sarah Jones, ——, Philadelphia, master; A. Heaton, ——, Philadelphia, master; M. Van Dugan, Philadelphia, master; Black Diamond, Young, Philadelphia, master; Village Queen, Hawkins, Philadelphia, master; Tilton, Lewis, Port Stanley, B. Richards; Prowess, ——, Georgetown; J. Dart, Quaglo, New-Haven, master; Mountain Avenue, Kelly, St. John, N. F., J. S. Dealey; E. C. Dennison, Southard, Norwich, master; Mary, Rogers, Fort Mifflin, J. W. McKee; Cabot, Lambert, Boston, J. W. McKee.

Barge Alice, Merkins, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Arrived.

U. S. Gunboat Pembroke, Commander Berry, from a cruise, and 3 ds. from Potomac River, bound to Boston. Put in on account of head winds, and will proceed to her destination this morning.

U. S. steam transport Josephine, Grumley, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. W. Broome, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Ladoga, Evaldo, Valparaiso June 13, with copper ore, hides, &c., to Wm. Ropes & Co. June 27, lat. 48 S., lon. 82, carried away the foreyard in a heavy westerly gale; during the 28th and 29th the gale continued from N. N. W. and N., with terrific violence, and the sea washed away main-hatch house, stove after hatch house, galley and forecastle doors; washed the spare spars adrift, drawing the ring-bolts from the deck and water ways; stove cabin skylight and received a large quantity of water in the cabin; had fine weather off Cape Horn; crossed the Equator in the Atlantic in lon. 31 30; since Aug. 25, had light and variable winds. Sept. 4, lat. 34 8, lon. 69 7, was boarded by Br. schr. Dasher, of Halifax, Capt. Dinsdale, 6 ds. hence for Jacmel; received some New-York papers. Aug. 8, lat. 38 35, lon. 71, was boarded by an officer from whaling bark Oriole, Michell, of and for Fairhaven, with 1,900 bbls. sperm; also whaling bark Union, 6 ds. from Bermuda; also, same day, at 10 A. M., lat. 39 45, lon. 72, passed a ship painted black, showing a square signal, white, with a broad blue stripe (perpendicular) in the centre.

Ship Uncowah, Fratus, London, via Falmouth, Eng., Aug. 5, in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Ship Jacob Bell, Frisbie, London 45 ds., in ballast to A. A. Low & Bros.

Ship Lincoln, (new, of Boston, 1,200 tons, Morrison, Philadelphia 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Athena, (Brem.,) Ledas, London 42 ds., in ballast, Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Sept. 7, lat. 40 15, lon. 72 30, saw ship Victoria, hence for London.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, Barbados 14 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Brig Guanche, (Span.,) Seris, Havana 15 ds., in ballast, to W. W. De Forrest & Co.

Brig Lady Washington, Morrison, Sidney, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Adele Felecia, Cartwright, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Boundary, (of Machias,) Clark, Lepraux, N. S., 7 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Red Jacket, Payson, Lingan, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to Richard Irvin & Co.

Schr. M. H. Reed, Kelly, Albany, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Albany, for Portland.

Schr. Julia Maine, Benton, ——, 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Nicanor, Parker, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. S. A. Mount, ——, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Fakir, Heath, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Orion, Hartt, Newburgh, for Portsmouth, N. H.

Schr. California, Miller, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Sloop Mount Hope, Sullivan, Taunton 3 ds., with nails to master.

BELOW—Two barks, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.

Sailed.

Sept. 8—Bark Solide, (Swed.,) for Dunkirk, Brig Empress, (Br.,) for London. Schr. Ben, for Rio Janeiro.

Sept. 9—Steamship Matanzas, for Matanzas.

Miscellaneous.

The British schooner Orris that sailed from this port for St. Johns, P. R., on the 7th inst., went ashore same night on Roamer Shoals, where she lay all night thumping badly. Was got off in the morning, and proceeded to sea. Had no pilot.

SQUAN BEACH, Sept. 9.—The brig Isadora, of Providence, Head, from Porto Rico for New-York, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, came ashore last night 4 miles N. of Little Egg Harbor Inlet. Vessel lies head on, and makes but little water; cargo consigned to J. V. Onativia & Co.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

The I. was built at Lincolnville in 1852, 194 tons, rates A 2, and owned by Bradford & Hall, of Providence.

A steamer, with a schr. and wrecking materials, has gone to the assistance of schr. Isadora, ashore near Squan.

Foreign Ports.

[PER AFRICA.]

Arrived from New-York—27th, Orpheus, at Bremen; 28th, Nord America, at do.; 30th, Pennsylvanian, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Orleans—Aug. 31, Cyprian Queen, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—Aug. 28, Ben Lomond, from Sunderland; 29th, Queen of the East, from Liverpool; 30th, F. A. Palmer, from Deal.

Latest via Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 1.

Arrived from New-York—Bolkan, at Cardiff; Orpheus, at Bremerhaven; Solon, at Lisbon; Economist, at Greenock; Fratelli and Mischief, at Queenstown; New-Orleans, at Liverpool; Baltimore and Mermaid, at the Isle of Wight.